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In the Sand.

Alone I walked on the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day;
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth of me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been, to be no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in His hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

Home.

Homeward wend we—Ah, my dear,
From the feast of youth, and you
Under clouded stars or clear,
On in front a step or two,
Bid me sing, the road to cheer.

Cloak'd in gray or wedding white,
Dim you glide before, and call
O'er your shoulder, "Sad is night,
Sing of sunshine over all;
Sing of daytime—sad is night."

And I answer, "Day was fair;
Day with all its joys is dead:
Like the large rose in your hair,
All its hundred petals shed,
Fallen, flutter'd here and there.

And the sunshine you recall—
Ah, my dear, but is it true?
Did such sunshine ever fall
Out of any sky so blue?
Half I think we dreamed it all.

Lo, a wind of dawn doth rise,
Chirps and odors float therein;
Ah, my dear, lift up your eyes!
Landmarks of our home begin;
Breaks the morning where it lies."

Macmillan's Magazine.

LOVE OR MONEY.

There were three Miss Gillets, spinsters, who lived with their Uncle Gillet, a bachelor, in their old stone house at Atwater, and in pointing them out to strangers the Atwaterites were accustomed to remark upon the fact that it was love or money with them, and that a Miss Gillet who married would cease to be her uncle's heiress.

Nobody knew just how much Mr. Gillet was "worth," but that he was uncommonly wealthy was certain. He had no other living relations but these three girls, and his peculiar prejudices rendered it unlikely that he would will his wealth away to any benevolent or public institution whatever. So to whom could he leave the gold that he could not take out of the world with him, unless it were to Georgina, Millicent and Dolly Gillet?

All regularly instituted public charities Mr. Gillet declared were "frauds;" and friends he had none; averred that friendship was "all humbug." As for marriage, it was, in his opinion, something which all sensible people eschewed.

The fact that in his earliest youth a dear friend had stolen from him the affections of the girl to whom he was betrothed, and eloped with her on the very eve of his wedding-day, was at the bottom of all this. He trusted no one, because the two beings he had once loved and trusted had utterly deceived him.

When his brother and his wife died in one week of a fever, the bachelor uncle had done his best for the young people. He managed their little income, and provided luxuries for them which their means would not have allowed. He educated them, and allowed them a few female friends. But as they grew up, one law was maintained with inviolable rigidity. There was to be no courting and no marrying beneath his roof. Beaux were utterly forbidden, and it was understood in the family that a Miss Gillet who married would be blotted from her uncle's will.

"What infatuation! They'll fight like cats and dogs in a year," he would exclaim when wedding cards were sent to him. "Take warning by this poor couple, who don't know what is before them, girls. Oh, what infatuation!"

And Miss Georgina Gillet would shake her head, and her younger sisters would follow her example, and they would cry in chorus:

"What infatuation!"

They were pretty girls, tall, slender, red-cheeked and blue-eyed; little ears like pearl, little mouths like coral, dainty waists and cunning hands—girls to be loved and married by nature; but there was Uncle Gillet's money. So they grew up and grew older, still single, and not one of them had ever had a thought of marriage in all her life.

There was Oliver Robb, who had followed Georgina about to and from church for a year. I don't think he wanted the heiress, I believe he loved the girl; but what use was it? Georgina had given him a glance or two, and he had found favor in her sight; but he had only a clerk's salary, and it would be so delightful to handle thousands of her own. And Millicent had met Rufus King in the apple orchard once or twice; but Dolly had never had even a passing flirtation—Dolly who was now eighteen, and prettiest of the three.

It was well-understood matter in the village, as well as in the family, that marrying, a Miss Gillet lost her inheritance. Doctor Rush had heard it, and believed it to be true, when Uncle Gillet having a touch of rheumatism, sent for him to prescribe. He had always thought the three slender girls, with ripe round cheeks dappled with peach color, the prettiest things he had ever seen; but when he stood face to face with Dolly, he fell in love with her. He looked after her as she went out of the room, and Uncle Gillet looked at him sharply.

"My niece is a pretty girl," he said. "I see you think so. She's a sensible girl too. They are all sensible girls; they prefer a single life and pecuniary independence to the miseries of marriage."

"By your advice, I believe," said the doctor.

"They consider me a man of experience, and I'm entitled to respect."

"But are you not rather hard, sir?" said the doctor. "A beautiful girl like that—"

"Hard?" cried Uncle Gillet. "What's love worth? It fades in a week, and is stone dead in a year. What do men give their wives but deceit and neglect? Either the wife deceives the husband, or the husband the wife. Better never to love than to see love die. They used to sing a song when I was a boy: 'Love not.'

"'Love not; the thing you love may die;
Love not; the thing you love may change,'

It's a sensible song, sir. That's a dear little girl. I hope she'll never fling herself into any one's arms, to be dropped when the sweetness has been kissed out. That's a wife's destiny. If she ever does, no money of mine goes into the brute's pockets."

"Is all the fault on the man's side?" asked the doctor.

"It's a miserable muddle altogether, this marriage," said Uncle Gillet; "don't talk about it any more."

Dr. Rush did not, at that time; but about dusk next evening, Dolly, crossing the bridge just out of Atwater, paused to look down into the water, and then and there some one came behind her and said:

"Miss Gillet."

She turned, with a start. It was Dr. Rush.

"It is growing so late that I mean to see you home," he said. "I have just left the good uncle; he is better. He will be well in a day or two. He has a strong constitution, and is a man to live to be a hundred years old."

"I'm very glad," said Dolly.

"I think you are seventeen, said the doctor.

"Well," cried Dolly, "ladies don't tell their ages; but I am that, and a year more."

"Your uncle is fifty," said the doctor. "You'll probably be sixty-seven when he leaves you."

"My goodness!" cried Dolly; how terribly old!"

"You don't really mean to live single all that time?" asked Dr. Rush.

"Of course I do," said Dolly.

"I don't mean to let you," said the doctor. "I'm in love with you. If mortal love has any power, I'm going to call you my wife. Confound the money. I'll give you all you can need, and I'll try to give you all you want. Of course you don't care for me; but I'll make you. Want me to swear it?"

"O Mercy no," said Dolly. "You are very nice, and I'm sure I—but I don't. I can't ever. O Goodness! don't talk so."

"You can't ever like me?" asked the doctor.

"No, I don't mean that," said Dolly. "I can't ever *marry*."

"But you'll take a walk over the bridge to-morrow?" said the doctor.

"Well, perhaps so," said Dolly.

And so she did. She took a great many; and at last, one day Dr. Rush was allowed to slip a ring upon her finger, and to kiss her on her lips.

"I shan't have a penny," said Dolly, "You are sure you don't mind?"

"All the pennies we want I can earn myself," said the doctor.

"And Uncle will be so angry!" said Dolly.

"But I am so glad!" said Dr. Rush. "And you must tell the truth at once, and marry me in a month. Promise, Dolly."

Dolly promised.

Georgina and Milly sat at work together that evening, while Uncle Gillet read to them. Dolly was not sewing. She held the work, it is true, but her hand never moved toward the needle. She did not hear a word that was uttered; but when at last there came a pause, she dropped the muslin and started to her feet.

"If you please, Uncle,', she said "there's something I must tell. I can't keep it secret any longer. It isn't a bad thing—it's a good thing; only I knew you'd be angry. I'm going to marry Dr. Rush."

Georgina and Millicent screamed in chorus.

"We don't care for losing the money," said Dolly. "Money is nothing compared with love; but we want to be friends here at home. As for things left in wills, it's a miserable sort of hope. I'm glad I sha'n't have any. If you'll only not be angry, and come to see us, and let us come to see you, that's all we hope. He's perfectly splendid, dear Richard Rush; I love him awfully, and he loves me awfully, and we're to be married this day month, no matter what anybody says."

"You are, eh?" said Uncle Gillet.

"Yes, sir," said Dolly;

"And he knows my opinions?",

"Of course," said Dolly. "He knows that except the two or three hundred dollars I have for clothes, I'll never have a penny."

"Then make fools of yourselves if you like," said Uncle Gillet.

"You'll come to the wedding, won't you?" asked Dolly.

"No; but I'll let your sisters go," said Uncle Gillet. "I never go to weddings or executions."

So the wedding came off.

Dolly, in white muslin, married her Richard Rush. Georgina and Millicent wept, as custom required, and spoke of their sister as "poor Dolly." They were very kind, as to a beloved, but misguided lunatic, and gave her useful presents, and promised to "do all they could for her."

Dolly did not feel that she needed anything. They seemed poor to her, those heiresses who had no one to love them. She went to her husband's home, and never a cloud came between them, and never a change fell upon their love.

Uncle Gillet never made them a present, but he came to dine sometimes, and always kissed the last baby. As for the Misses Gillet, they had no means at command though they had such fine prospects. Oliver Robb had been dismissed long before by Georgina. She had told him plainly that she could not sacrifice mammon to love. And Millicent had had another meeting with Rufus King in the orchard.

"It's the last time, Milly," Rufus had said. "I can't go on offering myself forever; but I love you better than my life, and always shall."

"I like you, Rufus," said Milly, "and it seems hard; but uncle will not relent. I can't lead a poor woman's life even for you."

"Then good-bye, Milly," said Rufus. "There's no love where money can be set against it."

So they parted. And now Georgina was forty, and Milly thirty-eight, and Dolly thirty-five.

Business was worse with the doctor. A richer practitioner had taken much of his practice.

Dr. Rush trudged over the low country in all weathers and at all hours; and so one night some ruffian who did not know how empty his wallet was, attacked him in a lonely place, and left him for dead.

A farmer going homeward early carried him home in his wagon, and he was cared for as well as might be, but a broken leg and a dislocated shoulder are no light matters, and Dolly hardly knew what to do or where to turn. She was only sure of one thing, her love for her Richard, which grew greater with every trial.

For the sake of this she put her pride down. And leaving the servant with her husband one day, trudged over to her uncle's house. As she drew near, she reflected on the fact that she was actually in need of charity. It was a bitter thought.

She paused within sight of the house, hardly daring to go on; and as she did so, the door opened and a servant came out, who stopped for a moment and re-entered. and as she closed the door a black streamer flaunted in the air. There was crape on the door. Some one was dead.

Faint with terror, Dolly hurried on. In the hall, her sisters, who had seen her coming, hastened to meet her. Uncle Gillet was dead. He had expired suddenly at the dinner-table, and the ladies were overcome with grief and excitement. But they put their arms about Dolly and promised her to do all they could.

"Just now it isn't much," said Georgina. "But we shall be rich women, and will help you constantly."

"I knew poor Dr. Rush couldn't get on," said Milly. "Poor dear man! He shall see we can be friends; and if you like, we'll take two of the children."

"Never that," said poor Dolly. "Thank you; but they are our jewels."

Georgina sighed.

"Uncle meant kindly," she said. "But it is hard. We're lonely sometimes, Dolly. Milly only meant that."

Then Dolly's heart melted.

"They shall come to see you often," she said

And she went into the still room and wept over the quiet figure lying there; and went home again with her dole of wine and jelly, and a few dollars.

"We'll be able to do so much more," said Milly, "when the will has been read."

"You've paid dearly for yielding to me, Dolly," said the suffering man, as she ministered to him. "Don't you wish you were still Miss Gillet and an heiress."

But Dolly said "No" from her heart. Neither did she feel anything but tender sorrow for the prejudiced old man, whom she had been very fond of, "I chose," she said to herself, "and I chose well."

She went to the funeral, Georgina sending her the black dress. And as she sat in the parlor afterward, awaiting the reading of the will, her thoughts wandered back into the past; and the monotonous rendering of the saids and aforesaids made no impression upon her until her own name caught her ear. Then she looked up. Millicent and Georgina were both staring hard at her.

"What is it?" she asked. "I did not hear."

Millicent had covered her face with her kerchief, and was crying. Georgina had flushed red as a peony.

"It means that we've been slaves all these years for nothing," she said. "You are the heiress. What have you been thinking of, that you have not heard?"

What Georgina said was true. Eccentric to the last, Uncle Gillet had left all his fortune to the niece who had married, because, as he stated, she had proved to him that there was such a thing as love in the world, and had left to his single nieces, who had crushed their hearts for money's sake, five hundred dollars a year, lest some fortune-hunter should marry them for their money.

Yes, Dolly was the heiress; and Dr. Rush might take his own time in getting well, and have no anxiety about the flour barrel and the coal cellar, and for this reason Dolly was glad; but she said to her sisters that what was hers was theirs, and soothed them with a loving kindness for their disappointment.

Georgina lives with her still, but Millicent does not. Rufus King heard of what had happened, and came back to Atwater. He had a bald head, and her pink cheeks were gone; but they both remembered the apple orchard, and so there was another wedding. And somebody told me, the other day, that Oliver Robb, having lost his wife, had been heard to say that Georgina Gillet was the finest looking lady in Atwater, if she was forty. So who knows what may happen yet?

The Baker's Dog in New York.

In an entertaining article entitled "New York Dogs," Mr. C. D. Shanly records his observations of some curious traits of canine life in the city. Every New Yorker will recognize this description:

"Nearly all the barking done in New York—and there is a good deal of it—is done by the terriers that keep watch in the baker's carts. These fierce little animals are generally of the rough Scotch or common black-and-tan breeds. They are very aggressive, barking furiously at everybody and everything along the route, and thus 'drawing the fire' of the town dogs, troops of which will sometimes follow a baker's cart for a long distance, in full yelp, as if demanding bread, though their only object is to resent the insulting and ribald language of the pampered animal who barks himself hoarse at them from the cart. These treriers are very vigilant while the baker is absent for a short while from his cart, engaged in delivering bread. If anybody stops to look at them they display the wildest fury, gnashing their teeth and barking with a frenzy peculiar to dogs having a mission to fulfil. The baker's dog is an object of general scurrility. Every street-boy makes faces and yells at him as he hurries past in the bread cart. Every carter cracks his whip at him; and if canine statistics were fully made out, they would doubtless show that the baker's dog is a short-lived animal, his health broken by continual exasperation, and his death caused, in nine cases out of ten, by apoplexy arising from sudden ebullitions of temper."

An Exchange Wanted.—Santanta, the Indian chief, now in the Penitentiary with Big Tree, sentenced for life for the murder of Texas citizens, says a Texas paper, has made a notable proposition to Gov. Davis. He is the great chief of nine tribes, has four wives and ten living children, several the latter being chiefs of tribes. Big Tree is the chief of the Kiowas, one of the tribes in Santanta's confederation. He has proposed to the Governor to leave Big Tree as a hostage for his fidelity, and let the Governor send men with him, and he promises to go to the tribes, return all the captives in their hands without ransom, and gather in all his wild tribes on any Reservation which may be selected by the Government, and that they shall keep the peace hereafter. He is represented by all old frontiersmen as a man of honor, and, as there is nothing to lose and much to gain by accepting the proposition, we incline to favor it. The frontier troubles might be settled by Santanta.

Tenderness to Mothers.—"Mark that parent hen," said a father to his beloved son. "With what anxious care does she call together her chicks and cover them with her expanded wings. The hawk is hovering in the air, and, disappointed of his prey, may perhaps dart upon the hen herself, and bear her off in his talons. Does not this sight suggest to you the tenderness and affection of your mother? Her watchful care protected you in the helpless period of infancy, when she nourished you, taught your limbs to move, and your tongue to lisp its unformed accents. In your childhood she mourned over your little griefs; rejoiced in your innocent delights; administered to you the healing balm in sickness; and instilled into your mind the love of truth, of virtue, and wisdom. Oh! cherish every sentiment of respect for your mother. She merits your warmest gratitude, esteem, and veneration."

Cashmere Talma.—A cashmere talma, says a fashion journal, with simply shaped hood, trimmed with narrow guipure, may be bought as low as $15; those at $25 are very handsome. Stylish cashmere mantles, fitted to the back and held in place by a belt underneath, trimmed with tiny folds and fringe, cost $25 or $30. A talma of gray serge cloth tastefully trimmed is sold as low as $12. Faille paletots and polonaises with rich ornaments of jet or lace cost from $50 to $200. Graceful jackets of light gray cloth, with bands of blue or violet silk piped with white, are made in the neatest manner for girls, beginning with sizes small enough for a child of one year. Price, $6. Double capes of light cloth scolloped and bound with silk are also shown for children. Price, $8 and upward.

A Cheerful Household.—A cheerful household is peculiar neither to the city nor country. It is found where those who reside beneath the same roof recognize the obligation of each to contribute to the happiness of all the rest, and where love is the ruling spirit. A determined effort, coupled with much forbearance, is necessary to produce this result; but when it has once been attained, it will repay every effort, and the home thus graced by cheerfulness and love will ever be cherished as indeed "the dearest spot on earth."

Such an Orchestra.—The orchestra of the Boston musical festival will be composed of 250 first violins, 200 second violins, 150 violas, 100 first flutes, 12 second flutes, twenty clarionets, 12 first oboes, 12 second oboes, 20 bassoons (1st 2d, 3d and 4th), 20 French horns, 25 trumpets, 12 alto trombones, 12 tenor trombones 8 bass trombones, 6 bass tubas, 6 pair tympani, 10 small drums, 4 bass drums, 4 pair cymballs, 1 great drum, 1 great triangle—total, 1,000.

Was Afraid.—At a great dinner party in Washington a few years ago, where were illustrious American and foreign statesmen, Schuyler Colfax declined to take wine. A noted Senator, himself a little heated, exclaimed across the table, half jestingly, "Colfax *dares* not drink!" "You are right," said Mr. Colfax, "seriously, "I *dare* not!" That simple answer, given with gentle and earnest solemnity, was itself an impressive Temperance lecture.

A woman that marries a man simply because he is a good match, must not be surprised if he turns out a Lucifer.

The Tariff Bill Completed.

The U. S. House Committee of Ways and Means agreed that in lieu of the duties now imposed by law there shall be paid on all copper imported in the form of ores two and one-half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper fit only for remanufacture, three and one-half cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots and pigs, or in other forms, not manufactured or herein enumerated, including sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, four cents per pound; on copper in rolled plates (called brazier's copper), sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, forty per cent. ad valorem.

The committee placed ginger root on the free list. Corks and cork bark manufactured to pay fifty per centum ad valorem; boards, planks, laths, scantling, spars, planed and smoothed timber, and timber used in building wharves, ten per centum ad valorem; freestones, sandstones, granite, and all building and monumental stones (except marbles), seventy-five cents per ton; all medical preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem; boracic acid, crude, and acetate of copper are placed on the free list, which goes into operation on the first of July next; upper leather of all kinds, and skins tanned and dressed of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem; band or belting leather and Spanish or other sole leather, fifty per centum ad valorem. On insulated wire, whether of iron or copper, covered with gutta percha or other insulating material, and submarine or other telegraph and electric cable of every kind used exclusively for telegraphing, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Polished sheet-iron remains at three cents per pound; women's and children's goods, and all merinos, poplins, delaines, composed wholly of worsted or wool, imported in the grey or uncolored condition, ten per centum ad valorem less than when in colors; wools and carpets of wool, a reduction of five per centum ad valorem; rochelle salts, five cents per pound; saltpetre, refined or partially refined, three cents per pound; sal soda and soda ash, one-fourth of a cent per pound. Under the present internal revenue law the fraction of a gallon of spirits pays the same tax as a gallon. An alteration has been made exempting from such tax less than half a gallon. Stamps on bank checks are repealed.

A Horrible Fate.

A correspondent writing from Kansas, tells the following terrible story of the white man's cruelty and the Indian's horrible revenge: "A few miles west of Omaha, a miry, sluggish stream runs into the Platte, and this stream is called the 'Raw Hide.' It is said that soon after the discovery of gold in California, a young man belonging to a party who started from 'the States' and crossed the plains in search of gold, made a foolish boast before starting from home to the effect that he would shoot the first Indian he saw. The party crossed the Missouri river and soon found themselves in the great valley of the Platte. Passing up this valley, they encamped one evening on the banks of the stream spoken of, which at that time was nameless. As the train was about ready to move out the next morning, a small party of young Indians who had come across the river from Pawnee village on the opposite side, approached the encampment. These were the first Indians the party had seen, and the young man who had said that he intended to shoot the first Indian he saw, was reminded of his boast, and he immediately picked up his rifle, took aim at a young squaw, and shot her dead. The news was carried to the village at once, the party of whites were surrounded by exasperated Indians, and the young man who had done the shooting was seized, stripped, tied to a wagon wheel, and skinned alive, the poor fellow begging of both enemies and friends to shoot him, and thus end his terrible sufferings. The remainder of his party were compelled to stand by and witness the torture of their comrade without being able to render him any assistance. The unfortunate man survived the operation but a few moments, and the emigrants were then allowed to move on. Since that day the stream upon whose banks this horrible affair occurred has been known as 'The Raw Hide.'"

A Band of Rascals.—It is rather astonishing to read in the Dubuque *Herald* that there exists in St. Louis, Indiana, and New York city, and scattered all over the United States, a regularly organized band of men (with a regular outfit of notarial seals, commissions, and other appliances) who have been carrying on for years the business of dealing in forged titles to Iowa lands. It says that it could give the names and residences of men who are considered rich and respectable in their own communities, who are engaged in the wicked business of assisting to destroy the titles to untold amounts of lands lying in Iowa, and this may hereafter, in many cases, leave the fatherless and the widowed with the chances of an almost hopeless law-suit on their hands, instead of an unincumbered inheritance. Non-resident owners of real property in Iowa are advised to apply by letter to the recorders of the different counties, asking if any changes are apparent upon their records in the chain of their titles, it being asserted that "since the discovery of these mysterious frauds a large amount of lands are now being held under forged deeds"—two hundred thousand acres, it is said, chiefly in the northwestern quarter of the State of Iowa.

Divorce Manufacturing.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Leader*, graphically describes how an application for a divorce between two unhappily mated Crawford County people, was put through the Legislature on the eve of adjournment. Its report is phonographic, and is as follows:—"Tap, tap," of the gavel. "This," shouts Mr. Speaker, "is the Senate bill No. 185, entitled an act to dissolve the marriage contract between John and Catherine Schuler, &c. Shall the bill be—" "Mr. Speaker." "The gentleman from Crawford." "Mr. Speaker, this bill is a meritorious one. I have charge of it. Catherine Schuler, the complainant, resided for many years in Meadville. She was respected as a—" "Aye, aye, aye, aye," from all parts of the already bored house. The gentleman from Crawford takes the hint and sits down. Speaker—"Shall this bill be read ('no!') by title?" ("Aye, aye!") "Shall it be considered read?" "Aye, aye!" "Shall the bill pass?" "Aye!" (multitudinous.) "Carried." And Catherine and John were twain again as easily as rolling of a log. Who wants any better free love?

The Central City Telegraph Company of Milwaukee has been organized by seven or eight smart boys. They have four miles of copper wire connecting ten houses in each of which there is a Morse instrument, and on rainy nights they can ask each other conundrums or swop jack-knives without ever wetting their feet.

Lions, tigers, leopards, and all that are known as the "cat animals" must be fed with raw meat. A first-class menagerie will consume from 300 to 500 pounds of beef per day for this class of animals.

In the Garden.

With rose and orange scents this place was laden.
The summer air was quivering thick with birds.
In these cool garden-walks I met the maiden
Whose beauty robs her praisers' tongues of words.

A crimson rose was in her hand. She held it
Close to my lips—in truth a flower divine.
But I looked in her eyes, and scarcely smelled it,
But took the flower and hand in both of mine.

These are the shades where, arm in arm, for hours
We walked, brief throbbing hours of pain and bliss:
Here drank love's bitter sweet, deep hid in flowers;
Here gave and took our last despairing kiss.

And where is she, the fair light-footed comer?
I pace these lonely garden-walks in vain.
O long lost joy! O Rose of love and summer
That day ye bloomed will never come again

How Flour is Made.

When a cargo of wheat arrives at the flouring mill it is first raised by the elevator to the top of the building and stored in the large bins, which have a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

From the bins the wheat is drawn as wanted to the cleaning room, where it is delivered up to the tender mercies of a collection of the latest and most perfect "smut machines," "cleaners," "blowers," and other devices, which entirely separate the wheat from every foreign substance, and reject imperfect grains, besides thoroughly clearing the sound kernels from whatever would injure the flour.

A feature of this cleaning room is the apparatus which is called the "sucker," and which keeps the atmosphere free from the dust which is given out from the cleaners, and which is so deleterious to the workmen. This sucker is simply a large modern flue opening near the floor and passing through the roof. A strong current of air is forced through this, and the result is a most perfect ventilation of the air in the room.

After being cleaned the wheat goes to the millstones, and from them the coarse flour is carried to the bolts, where the different grades of bran, "shorts," &c. are separated from it, and the heated flour is carried to the top of the building, where it is cooled by being carried through a series of shallow troughs by means of Archimidean screws. Some idea of the extent of the machinery required in a large mill may be gathered from the fact that thirty miles of cloth are required to cover the reels in the bolting machines.

After being cooled the flour is ready for packing, which is also done by machinery. The flour falls down a tube, which is funnel-shaped at its lower end and of a size to exactly fit into a barrel. The barrel is wheeled under the spout, the tube lowered to the bottom (or the barrel raised), and a piston, worked by steam, packs the flour in the barrel, which is gradually lowered until it is filled, when it makes way for the next.

English Agricultural Laborers.

Some very extraordinary disclosures have been made in England during the recent agricultural strike in the County of Warwick. It seems that the field laborers receive there, on an average, only about one-fourth of the pay of the mechanics and operatives in the adjoining towns, and that any proposal on the part of the tenant-farmer to improve their condition has invariably been followed by an increase of his own rent by the landlord. As a farm of 300 acres required the assistance of six laborers, he was thus charged six hundred shillings (about $200) if he proposed raising their wages by two shillings a week each, and as the rent which he previously paid was usually a back one, it was of course wholly impossible for him to comply. The investigation also shows that the condition of the English tenant-farmer and laborer is far worse than that of the same classes in Ireland, for while in the latter they cannot be ejected from their leases and holdings without receiving compensation for whatever improvements they may have made, in the other they can be turned out at six month's notice without any allowance whatever. It is therefore, against the rapacity of the landlords that the peasants are in reality at present fighting, though their immediate employers, the farmers, are those with whom tney seemingly contend; and the landlords are well aware that if they prevail there must be an immediate reduction of rent.

A Godless House.—A little boy three years old, whose father was irreligious, spent many months in a dwelling of a good family, where he was taught the simple elements of Divine truth. The good seed fell into good and tender soil, and the child learned to see a difference between a prayerless and a Christian dwelling. One day, as some one was conversing with the little fellow about the great and good God, the boy said: "We haven't got any God at my papa's house." "Alas how many such houses there are in our world and even houses where there is no prayer of praise, no worship, no God! And what homes are they for children, aye, and for men and women, too! How much better is the pure atmosphere of Christian love, then the cold selfish worldliness of a Godness home?"

How it is Obtained.—Salt-rock when under ground, as in the United States, Europe, and China, must be obtained by mining. This is well enough understood. But why the table-salt of England—white, dry, granular, pungent, and pure—should be so greatly superior to ours, is still a problem to chemists. Their manner of obtaining it is simple enough. A shaft is sunk down to the salt-rock; it is then pumped out, evaporated in heated pans, and the result is a table-salt almost wholly free from impurity. This salt forms one of the great exports of England. It goes to France to improve by mixture the saline qualities of the salt manufactued there; to Germany for the manufacture of soda; and to the United States for sale to those who prefer for the table a pure to an adulterated condiment.

Snow Avalanches.—Snow avalanches occurred at Little Cottonwood, which are described as the most fearful that have ever been known in that region. A slide at the Wellington mine came from a height of 2,000 feet, carrying away everything in its course, and burying the entire day force of the Wellington workmen. After much labor the men were dug out alive with the exception of their foreman, H. Murray, whose body was recovered. Seven men were caught in another slide, but were all rescued. Two men at the Davenport mine were buried in their cabin, but escaped with some bruises. Other slides are anticipated, as the snow is at a depth of six feet on the level. Mr. Murray, who was killed at the Wellington mine, was from Rhode Island and aged 37. He was highly esteemed.

An Indiana lady has a divorce from her husband in her pocket, and whenever he don't mind, she takes out the document and shows it to him, when he "weakens."

Colors for Evening Dress.

A lady of taste, says a fashion journal, will not forget that colors change according as they are looked at by day or by lamp-light, and we see her in the middle of the day stepping into a closed saloon lit up with gas to choose her evening dresses.

A rule soon learned by experience in such things is that a color gains or loses in beauty by daylight according to the greater or lesser quantity of yellow it contains. Violet, which is the opposite of yellow, is that which changes most; it becomes a dull redish-brown. Blue, if pure becomes greenish; if dark, it looks hard and blackish; if light, it loses color, and turns gray. There is a shade of blue which has no brilliance by day, but acquires a great deal by the yellow light of gas, while *turquoise* silks, charming by daylight, are quite *effacee* under the lamp of a ball-room.

Those greens which incline most to yellow look the prettiest of an evening. Thus apple green acquires the brilliant tints of emerald; peacock green loses its blue reflects, and becomes too yellowish. Yellow materials are certainly those which appear best by lamp-light, especially silks and satins. Buttercup yellow, so bright at any time, is brighter than ever of an evening; straw-color becomes rosier, sulphur-color does not change, and maize becomes exquisitely soft and clear. All brunettes know how extremely becoming it is to them in the ball-room.

Pink changes to salmon-color. The yellow light of gas or candles, so hostile to all blue tints, enhances the splendor of red. Ruby becomes more brilliant, nacarat appears lighter, cerise deepens to crimson, and crimson inclines to capacine, which itself assumes a more orange-like tone, and orange vies with fire-color.

Even black and white are subject to the alteration caused by artificial light; bluish-blacks, by far the most handsome by day, lose all their beautiful blue shade, and become hard and dull. White on the contrary, gains much by lamplight; if faded, it lights up again, and actresses often choose yellowish-white dresses, knowing they will look best on the stage. Perhaps the loveliest of all shades for the evening is silver gray, which acquires a somewhat rosy tint; but grays which contain any amount of blue, such as pearl gray, lose all their beauty and look dull as soon as lamps are lit.

The Alabama Case.

The following note accompanied the counter-case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, on behalf of Great Britain:

The undersigned is instructed by her Majesty's government to say, while presenting their counter-case under the special reservation hereinafter mentioned they find it incumbent upon them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses under three heads:

1. Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag.
2. Loss from the enhanced insurance.
3. Loss from prolongation of the war.

The claims for indirect losses are not admitted by her Majesty's government to be within the scope and intention of the arbitration. Her Majesty's government have been and still are in correspondence with the government of the United States in relation thereto. As that correspondence has not been brought to a final issue her Majesty's government desire that the arbitration shall proceed with reference to claims for direct loss. They have thought it proper, meantime, to present a counter-case, which is strictly confined to direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed.

Her Majesty's government hereby expressly and formally notify the arbitration that the counter-case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by her Majesty's government in the correspondence whereto reference has been made, and under express reservation of all her Majesty's rights in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the parties.

If necessary further communication will be made to the arbitrators.

(Signed) TENTERDEN

The Gordon Case.—It is said by a New York paper that George Gordon, whose case is attracting so much attention, first won the confidence of Mr. Belden, of Fisk & Belden, by displaying saucers of diamonds and old silver that had been bought in Chatham street. Horace Greeley was next caught through Loomis's friend Sears. Greeley introduced Tom Scott, and Scott introduced Jay Gould. Gordon broached a great scheme of consolidating the Erie and New York Central to the railroad kings, and they were to have a bridge across the Hudson and a great depot in Westchester county. Vanderbilt did not take a hand in, but operated through his son-in-law, Horace F. Clark. They all got the idea that Gordon controlled the city press, especially the *Herald*, because James Gordon Bennett "used to be one of our tenants and took our family name." The shares of Erie were given to buy land in Westchester for the big consolidation depot. When Gould found he was sold and that Gordon would not return the stock he had him arrested, and L. Roberts' signed his bail for $37,000 and Horace F. Clark went security. The end is not yet. Meanwhile Mr. Gordon is living in seclusion.

Why is it.—A short time ago, while conversing with a prominent general of the United States cavalry, he asked how it was that women could wear for a lifetime all their clothing suspended from the waist, while the soldiers could not endure the weight of a sabre, even for a few days, when it was attached simply to a belt, although the sabre is less in weight than the bulk of women's skirts. And he gave it as his experience that a sabre carried in that way at first seemed only a trifling matter, but in a few days it caused an unendurable fatigue, seemed to take the very life out of them, and produced permanent disease at a most rapid rate. He also stated that it was because serious injuries followed so rapidly that straps were ordered to be attached to the belt so that the weight could be borne by the shoulders.

Draining a Blue Clay.—There are two good ways of doing this. If the subsoil is uniformly blue clay, and the area to be drained large, the most economical way of draining it is by the use of a mole-ditcher, such as have been extensively used in Ohio and Illinois. If you have abundance of stone, a well-laid stone drain, in a blue clay soil, will last a lifetime nearly, if it is laid three or four feet deep as it should be. The costliest and best drain is a tile drain.

Underdrains.—Unless we can do the work in the winter, spring is the best time to dig underdrains. The land is full of water, and it is easier digging than in summer or autumn. If the water flows freely through the tiles when laid, and proper care is exercised when filling in the ditches, and packing the soil round the tiles tight enough to hold them in place, there is little or no danger of their stopping afterward.

The Last of a Desperado.

The last acts of the famous derperado Hildebrand, are told by a Western paper. Hildebrand has for years been the terror of a section of Missouri, and his victims are numbered by scores. He went one day into a little town called Pinkneyville, in Missouri, to get some hair dye to color his whiskers. This bit of vanity led to Hildebrand's ruin. He boldly declared in the town that he had no fear of arrest, since the time was up for which a reward had been offered for his apprehension. On the other hand, he admitted there were certain parties who, if they knew his whereabouts, would probably hunt him up and try to kill him. This consideration did not, however, affect his spirits, and, having dyed his whiskers and primed himself with whisky, Hildebrand began to cast about to see who he could conveniently shoot, cut, or otherwise destroy. Pursuant to this amiable design, he went one quiet afternoon into the drinking-saloon of Joseph Bishop. One of the crowd present invited all hands to drink. When the refreshment was served a gentleman named Sullivan, without any particular provocation, but by way of enlivening the scene, politely informed Bishop that he was a liar, Bishop retorted that if he was a liar Sullivan was one too. Hildebrand, without having anything to do with the quarrel, promptly and without a word of comment, began slashing at Bishop with a long knife.

A horrible battle ensued, and the alarm being given, a posse of constables was quickly on the scene. Three of the strongest undertook to arrest the bushwhacker, and soon found they had their hands full. He knocked men down right and left, shot more than one, and cut half a dozen. His knife was wrested from him, but he whipped out another. This, too, was torn from him after a bloody struggle. The undaunted desperado instantly drew a third. But the last act of the drama was close at hand, and Sam. Hildebrand's career of guilt and violence was destined to be cut short. He had just struck a frightful blow at an officer named Ragland, into his thigh and making a gash from the knee to the hip. On this Ragland drew a revolver and shot his assailant through the head. The ball struck just behind the right ear, and ranged thence into the base of the brain. Hildebrand lived some minutes after, but never spoke again. Neither did he give utterance to the slightest sound, not even a murmer of pain. He merely glared defiance at his captors, strugled vainly to get hold of another knife, and so died.

The First Lover.

Jacob, the last of the Hebrew patriarchs, is one of the first lovers, in point of time, to whom we are introduced. Judged by a modern standard, his conduct in the ordinary affairs of life was far from blameless. It was not quite fraternal in him to buy his older brother's birthright for a mess of pottage, when poor Esau was starving; nor was it altogether filial to obtain by fraud from his aged and blind father the blessing of the first-born. His loyalty and devotion to Rachel, however, compensate for many defects, and we cannot withhold our sentimental admiration from the lover who served fourteen years to obtain the wife of his choice and a comfortable independence. After serving seven years for his true mistress, and then having her sister Leah put off upon him by a trick, it is as creditable as it is singular that he should have had the amiability and patience to repeat his service for the possession of Rachel. In these days Jacob would have acted very differently, I fear. He would have regarded his first seven years as entirely lost; would have quarreled with Leah, even procuring a divorce if necessary, and, angry with the whole Laban family, would have left Rachel, so far as he was concerned, to pine in single blessedness. Masculine constancy must have sadly deteriorated since that good old time; men now will hardly tarry seven weeks for any one wife when so many other wives may be had. Take pattern by Jacob, ye unstable lovers, learn to labor and to wait!—*Galaxy.*

The Insurrection in Spain.—Bands of Carlists are rising throughout Spain, many of which are insignificant in point of numbers. Don Carlos has effected an entry, crossing the border near the town of San Sebastion. The authorities declare that if he is captured he will be immediately shot. The army remains loyal to the government. A dispatch received from Paris states that news has been received in that city from the Spanish frontier that the Carlists were victorious and captured forty carbineers in two engagements which they recently had with the Spanish troops near Bilboa, Department of Biscay. It is believed that the struggle in Spain between the government and Carlists will be a severe one. The number of insurgents now in the field is estimated at ten thousand. The wife of Don Carlos accompanies her husband in his campaign and has resolved to share whatever dangers he may meet in his movements.

How a Verdict was Arrived at in Maine.—The Portland *Press* says: In the Supreme Court a case was tried in which the plaintiff claimed damages for slanderous words used by defendant. When the case was given to the jury, those twelve yeomen retired to their room and sat down to make a verdict. After discussing the subject for a time, it was proposed to try and arrive at a verdict by "chalking." One man thought the plaintiff had been injured to the amount of $25, and so expressed it on the under side of a piece of white paper; another estimated $5, and so on; several getting down as low as one cent. The sums total were added up, and the amount averaged. The result was $4.42 and a fraction; but as they didn't want to appear mean, the jury concluded to report the sum of $4.43, and so they rendered their verdict to the court.

The Largest.—The London *Telegraph*, the paper having the "largest daily circulation in the world," was started in 1855 as a single sheet, price 2d. The original proprietor was Col. Sleigh, who soon becoming embarrassed had to turn the paper over to Mr. Joseph Moses Levy, one of his creditors. Mr. Levy reduced the price to one penny, increased the attractiveness of the paper, and ran the circulation up enormously. The *Telegraph* is read by the tradesmen and laborers and its circulation reaches the enormous number of 190,000 daily. It is Liberal in politics of course, and its editor is Mr. Thornton Hunt, eldest son of Leigh Hunt.

Dogs.—A legislator in Missouri estimates the dog crop of the United States at 21,000,000. Each pup, he says, costs $8 a year, making a total of $168,000,000, which would buy 1,344,000,000 cocktails, Of these, 105,000 go mad annually, and bite 10,000 people, furnishing about 50,000 items to the local reporters

Milk.—The easiest and best way to keep milk from souring, is to scald and wash perfectly clean all the pails and pans used in milking and setting milk, and to use tin ones. By doing this, milk may be kept sweet for twenty-four hours at any time in the year in any clean, cool cellar.

The Sight of Hell.

The Manchester *Examiner* calls attention to a very interesting little book entitled "The Sight of Hell." It is by the Rev. Father Furness, C.SS.R., is printed "permissu superiorum," and is recommended to be used along with the Catechism in Sunday-schools as a part of a course of religious instruction. It is one of a series of "Books for Children and Young Persons." From the following extracts it will be seen that the work is not of an inspiriting character. The Rev. father is supposed to be taking his young charges on a little tour of inspection, during which he acts as cicerone. Among many things too disagreable to mention, he points out the Striking Devil:

"Little child, if you go to hell there will be a devil at your side to strike you. He will go on striking you every minute for ever and ever without stopping. The first stroke will make your body as bad as the body of Job. The second stroke will make your body twice as bad as the body of Job. The third stroke will make your body three times as bad as the body of Job. The fourth stroke will make your body four times as bad as the body of Job. How, then, will your body be after the devil has been striking it every moment for a hundred millions of years without stopping?"

He then shows them "A Dress of Fire." "Job xxxviii.—Are not thy garments hot? Come into this room. You see it is very small. But see in the midst of it there is a girl, perhaps about eighteen years old. What a terrible dress she has on—her dress is made of fire! On her head she wears a bonnet of fire. It is pressed down all over her head; it burns her head; it burns into the skin; it scorches the bone of the skull and makes it smoke. The red-hot fiery heat goes into the brain and melts it. Ezek. xxii.—I will burn you in the fire of my wrath; you shall be melted in the midst thereof as silver is melted in the fire. You do not, perhaps, like a headache. Think what a headache that girl must have. But see more. She is wrapped up in flames, for her frock is on fire. If she were on earth she would be burned to a cinder in a moment. But she is in hell, where fire burns everything, but burns nothing away. There she stands burning. She counts with her fingers the moments as they pass away slowly, for each moment seems like a hundred years. As she counts the moments she remembers that she will have to count them forever and ever."

The children are favored with sight of a boiling boy:

"But, listen, there is a sound just like that of a kettle boiling. Is it really a kettle boiling? No. Then what is it? Hear what it is. The blood is boiling in the scalded veins of that boy. The brain is boiling and bubbling in his head. The marrow is boiling in his bones." This child is supposed to be boiling in accordance with Amos iv.: "The days shall come when they shall lift you up on pikes, and put what remains of you in boiling pots." They also have a peep at a baby in a red-hot oven: "Hear how it screams to come out! See how it turns and twists itself about in the fire! It beats its head against the roof of the oven. It stamps its little feet on the floor of the oven. You can see on the face of this little child what you see on the faces of all in hell—despair, desperate and horrible." The compassionate face of Father Ferniss looking through the bars at what he calls "this pitiful sight," is the only cheerful part of the picture.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Good Health as an Element of Success.—It is no exaggeration to say that health is a large ingredient in what the world calls talent. A man without it may be a giant in intellect, but his deeds will be deeds of a dwarf. On the contrary, let him have a quick circulation, a good digestion, the bulk, thews and sinews of a man, and the alacrity, the unthinking confidence inspired by these, and though having but a thimbleful of brains, he will either blunder upon success or set failure at defiance. It is true, especially in this country, that the number of centaurs in every community—of men in whom heroic intellects are allied with bodily constitution as tough as horses—is small; that in general a man has reason to think himself well off in the lottery of life if he draws the prize of a healthy stomach without a mind, or the prize of a fine intellect with a crazy constitution. A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater results than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. In any of the learned professions a vigorous constitution is equal to at least fifty per cent. more brains. With judgment, imagination, eloquence, all the qualities of the mind attain thereby a force and splendor to which they could never approach without it. But intellect in a weakly is "like gold in a spent swimmer's pocket." A mechanic may have tools of the sharpest edge, and highest polish, but what are these without a vigorous arm and hand? Of what use is it that your mind has become a vast granary of knowledge if you have not strength to turn the key?

Stealage.—In some of our large cities consigners have a frugal way of making a bill of costs. A farmer consigned a lot of corn to one of these men and received in reply the following:

"Mr. Brown—Sir: I have, according to your instruction, made a forced sale of your corn, and received for it $475.00. Against which I have a commississ ion:

For Boatage	$125 00	Ratage	30 00
Cartage	1[illegible] 00	Salage	45 00
Wheelage	12 50		
Storage	90 00	Total	$314 50

Leaving as you perceive, a balance in your favor of $161.50.

"You can draw on me for that sum. Trusting that you will honer me with still further consignments, I remain, sir, yours sincerely, Sam Swinton."

"On this statement of accounts," continued Sam, who himself tells the story, "the fellow's hair must have riz orful, for he sot down and wrote right under the items this sentence:

"You infernal villain! put in stealage, and keep the whole of it!"

A Curious Suit.—A novel suit was entered in the Superior Court of Portland, Me., in which Dr. John Hughes is defendant in a civil suit for procuring an abortion upon the wife of Charles S Lufkin, of Yarmouth, and thereby causing her death. The suit is brought by the husband, and the damages are laid at $10,000. Lufkin alleges that his wife went to the doctor in his absence and without his knowledge or consent, and the doctor used instruments, injuring her in such a manner that she lived but about a month after the operation. The case will be in order for trial at the May Term, and is looked forward to with some interest, as one novel in its aspect.

Ku-Klux in Illinois.—A party of disguised men went to the house of Isaac Vancil, near Herrins Prairie, Williamson County, Ill., seized Vancil, took him to the woods and hanged him. The same party a few weeks ago served upon Vancil written orders threatening him with the fate above recorded in case of his failure to obey them. Vancil was an old man of 75 years. quite wealthy, and the outrage creates great excitement in the county.

There is but one good wife in the world, and every happily wedded man thinks he has her.

The First Violet.

Wreathe not with flowrets less divine
Spring's first-born violet fair!
If round its purer stem they twine
They'll wither in despair!

The primrose pale will paler grow,
The daisy shine more bright,
And from the marigold will flow
Its flush of golden light!

But if thou wilt, then wreathe it now
O maiden, young and fair?
Wreathe it upon thy snowy brow,
Amidst thy raven hair!

There may the spring-dawn's maiden queen
Reign on a virgin throne;
There may no rival gems be seen,
Blue-eyed one, but thine own!

Facts and Fancies.

The first thing that we take in life, is milk, the last thing is our bier.

A boy in Geneva caught hold of the car for a ride, and was instantly killed.

A man in Hartland, Wis., threw a club at a cow and hit his little boy and killed him.

Don't be afraid to invest in printer's ink, lest your sands of life be nearly run out.

There are said to be three hundred German newspapers published in the U. S.

An arch young lady is said to be an archer, for she can bend her beau as she pleases.

Turkeys and chickens know when Thanksgiving comes—they get their dispatches.

Seven days and seven nights will now serve to take one comfortably from Boston to San Francisco.

Judicious advertising always pays. If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you haven't, don't.

The average rainfall in Western Pennsylvania during the past twenty-five years has been just about thirty-four inches

More than half the evils we endure are imaginary. So it is with our pleasures; most of our enjoyment consists in anticipation.

"Peter," said an illiterate mother to her son, "are you into them sweatmeats again?" "No, ma, them sweatmeats is into me."

A wretched old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world; it's a perfect honeycomb—full of sells."

While one portion of the people of Iowa are clamoring for the abolition of capital punishment another portion are hanging folks for horse-stealing.

College students have adopted the fashion of wearing their hair "banged" over their foreheads, which makes many of them look like escaped convicts.

The jail of Sussex County, New Jersey, has not a single tenant, and the Grand Jury of that county, which was recently in session, did not find a single indictment.

A gentleman allows his wife ten thousand dollars a year for dress, in New York, and is highly indignant because like "Oliver Twist," she still asks for "more."

A golden rule for a young lady is to converse always with her female friends as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men as if her female companions were present.

The Danbury *News* says: "The composition of a Danbury school boy seeks to demonstrate that a hen is not of this world, because the earth has its sunset and a hen never does.

An unknown man broke through the ice at Bay City, Mich., several days ago, and his dog has sat watching the hole in the ice ever since. He can neither be coaxed nor driven away.

A National Agricultural Congress will convene at St. Louis on the 27th of May, and all farmers' clubs are entitled to representation by one delegate for every 50 of their members.

A young lady looking at a picture representing a pair of lovers in a boat, with the arm of the lover gently enfolding the waist of the fair dulcinia, when she innocently exclaimed, "How natural!"

The following knotty question claims the attention of one or all of our debating societies: "If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or to let go?"

I never yet heard man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them; and to transfer any suspicion or dislike to the person who appeared to take delight in pointing out the defects of a fellow-creature.—*Jane Porter.*

During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him which way the stairs ran. The witness, who, by the way, is a noted wag, replied: "One way they ran up, but the other way they ran down."

One of the latest sensation stories commences with the casual remark: "Did you ever, gentle reader, have a tussle with a full grown Bengal tigar?" The Chicago *Post* says: "We did, and if the king had turned, as we bet it would, we'd have been $35 ahead."

A boy's composition read: "Water is good to drink, to swim in, and to skate on when frozen. When I was a little baby the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told that the Injuns don't wash themselves once in ten years. I wish I was an Injun."

A little boy in Palmyra, playing with a ball of worsted thread attached to his mother's crochet work, accidentally swallowed it, and had to be held by several strong Irish women while every yard of it was unwound in his blessed little stomach by reeling the end projecting from his mouth.

Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story of a boy who was ordered by his father to scare a stray urchin off the premises. He departed on his mission with a "turkey gobbler" strut, and shortly returned with a discolored optic, bleeding nose, and very much demoralized, and told his father the "darn'd boy didn't scare worth a cent."

A beer barrel was being filled with beer in a Cincinnati brewery last week, the beer being forced from a vat by compressed air, when the pressure was applied with too much force, the vat exploded, and a man's head was nearly blown off. It will be remembered that not long ago, a beer barrel exploded, cutting a man's head completely from his shoulders.

The Dead Sea.—being without an outlet, evaporation is the only escape of the water pouring into it by the river Jordan and some other streams. Each brings into that extraordinary reservoir, which is a depression in the earth's crust thirteen hundred feet below the water level of the Mediterranean, an immense mass of materials which must at last fill it up, when the Jordan will then run on beyond and find an outlet to the sea, if the world remains in its present physical form long enough. The Jordan wafts down ninety cubic yards of water every second. Each day it carries in six and a half bushels of salt, liberated from rocks, on its passage, in each ninety cubic yards. Therefore that dreadfully salt, bitter reservoir has nearly reached the point of saturation. When no more salt can be dissolved, then it will accumulate on the irregular bottom till it reaches quite near the present surface. Its future will have quite as much interest for coming ages as its past history.

Met his Fate.—A singular case of speedy retribution is recorded in the Louisville *Commercial*. Among the ruins of the Jeffersonville Car Works was found a body which, it is believed, was that of the incendiary to whom the destruction of the buildings must be attributed. He entered the structure through a small aperture, which afforded just space enough to admit him. On reaching the middle of the building he started his fire, which, fanned by the high wind, was too quick for him, and blinded, by the dense smoke, he struggled forward, and while groping his way about was smothered. His remains were hardly capable of identification, but he is supposed to be a man discharged from employment by the company several weeks ago,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 10., '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribesr, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Hartranft, hangman and radical nominee for governor, received $7,000 of the funds embezzled from the state by Evans, and gave that gentleman a due-bill for it, hence is aptly called the duebill candidate. It is "due" from the people of this state, that they stick their "bills" into Hartranft in October.

The Bellefonte Republican, in its last weeks issue, copies articles from eight radical papers in this state, endorsing the nomination of Hartranft and Allen, and calls it "The voice of the press." Now there are over one hundred radical organs in the state, and the Republican finds eight to show that the hangman is well received. This is like the boy who whistled to keep up his courage while he was passing a graveyard. Now we published, the same week, just as many extracts from radical papers, which denounce Hartranft and Allen because they are the nominees of a corrupt ring who find them the right sort of tools to assist in plundering the state. The radical papers opposed to these men, are among the ablest in the state, and we propose that the Republican print extracts from them also.

Thirty-seven States Represented in the Senate.

For the first time since the South Carolina Senators withdrew after the secession of that State in 1860, twelve years ago, all the States of the Union are fully represented in the Senate of the United States. Through all the various phases of reconstruction and the contests over individual seats this was not reached until the 24th ult., when General Ransom, the Democratic Senator from North Carolina, was duly admitted, thus filling the only vacancy in the thirty-seven States; The result in this particular case was surprisingly brought about without any objection. As soon as the Senate convened Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that the committee had examined the credentials of Mr. Ransom as Senator from North Carolina to see that they were in proper form, and the committee accordingly recommend that he be admitted to his seat. There being no objection, Mr. Ransom came forward and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. Mr. Thurman then arose and said that now, for the first time since 1861, every seat in the Senate was filled' and every State was represented on the floor. It was a fact upon which the Senate and the country might congratulate themselves.

Greeley Nominated.

Horace Greeley has been nominated for President by the Cincinnati convention, with Gartz Brown of Missouri, for Vice President.

We think that the nomination of Mr. Greeley is the strongest that could have been made by the liberal republicans. He is so well known, and has so many admirers on the radical side, that his name will draw thousands of the rank and file to his support. There is no republican more deserving republican support, than Horace Greeley, for lifelong service and devotion to his party, and as the one great mind who above all others lead it on. In many of his ideas, Mr. Greeley has been looked upon by the democracy as very erratic in days gone by, but we all acknowledge that he was honest. Upon many of the questions that we now have to deal with, Mr. Greeley stands with the democrats; but from democratic support little is to be expected for him.

The rank and file of our party can hardly be brought to lay aside their old prejudices. They hold too fresh in their memory that he has given them many a hard rap, and they have heaped upon him not a few curses.

We expect the democratic national convention to meet soon, and put in nomination men under whom all democrats can rally, with a platform of principles broad enough to hold all the the well-wishers of the country, and for those nominees, and upon that platform, we expect to do battle.

The feeling of the democratic journals upon the Cincinnati nominations, is, that it is not a ticket which democrats can be expected to support, and that the democratic national convention be called and a straight out democatic ticket for President and Vice President, be put in nomination. This is the feeling of the democratic masses, and nothing else is left us, neither do we suppose that the men composing the liberal convention had an idea their ticket would receive democratic support, and hence they nominated with a view of going it on their own hook. As between Grant and Greeley, of course, democrats would prefer the philosopher of the Tribune to carry the day.

Election of Co. Supt.

The school directors of this county, met in convention, in court house, at Bellefonte at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, last, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent. Col. John Rishel, of Gregg twp., was chosen president, and Jas. H. Rankin and Jas. H. Lipton, secretaries.

The salary was fixed at $1200, by the following vote:

3 votes in favor of $1300; 94 in favor of $1200; 44 votes for $1000.

R. M. Magee was re-elected on first ballot, viz: Magee 88, Meyer 35, and Thomas 21.

The convention recommended that the County Normal School be held at Centre Hall. Adjourned.

Mr. Meek—Cause of the "Bitterness" Between Him and Us.

Democrats, Read a Candid Statement of Proven Facts.

The Watchman editor—virtuous soul, pure patriot—last week goes over our record, and in every word condemns himself. There is nothing in that record we need be ashamed of, which is more than the "ablest" can say for his. But, to be brief, let him permit us to touch up his memory a little, for out of his own mouth will we condemn him. He says: "The first session he passed two bills and *two* only for the *people* of the county. The first of these was the 'Law Library' bill" &c. Meek's misrepresentation of this subject is so patent to our people that it needs no explanation here, the Auditor's Report, published annually in the Watchman, gives the lie itself, and his making no effort to repeal it if wrong, until after having served several terms in the legislature, when he got up a false, clap-trap cry to crawl into the legislature for another term, shows criminal neglect of the interests of his constituents.

Again, he says: "The other was an act, requiring the county commissioners to publish the local laws in all the papers of the county." Now there was no one who urged the passage of that bill more strongly than did P. G. Meek, and none so much delighted with it as the virtuous Gray, because it put a few dollars into his pockets; Mr. Meek, at the same time, if he will recollect, was so enthusiastic upon the subject and so much in love with it, that he persistently urged the "gentleman from Centre" to pass a bill, nearly a yard in length, forcing all the little boards of township officers of Centre county, to publish, annually, *a detailed* statement of their doings, which would have put the tax-payers to treble the cost of his then favorite local law bill. Mr. Kurtz, the then member, refused to comply with the request of this modest man Meek, and the readers of the Watchman, in going over its files, can find a dozen articles upon this subject, to frighten these township officers into bringing him their statements for publication, so he could make a nice little sum. *He* don't care for the dollars, no, for if you look at the Auditor's Report, in the Watchman, a few weeks back, you find him drawing $857,40 from the treasury, or double what any other printer gets. Pretty, economical Meek, don't see he lives in a glass house and should not throw stones.

Again, the Watchman says: "And because the editor of this paper, (Watchman) while acting as Representative of the county had these bills repealed, is the foundation for the bitterness that has been exhibited towards him by the *Reporter* for the past six months." What self-laudation and white-washing! Now, here, honest democrats of Centre, for the first time, we tell where this "bitterness" took its start. When the office seeking editor of the Watchman was intriguing for a third term, he upon *two* different occasions, approached us, and asked us to sell out the Potter township democrats to him, like sheep in the market, and told us to "fix our price for setting it up"—his own language—for him. We told Meek we did not pretend to own or control the democrats of Potter, that we would not engage in such a bargain, as it would be playing an unfair game against J. G. Meyer. With that Meek went away, down in the mouth, but came to us a second time, some weeks after, and begged like a child we should only name our price to "set it up" for him. We gave him the same reply, he then begged of us to sell out, or "set up" one of the lower townships, meaning that he supposed the democrats of Gregg, Penn, Miles, Haines, and Potter were composed of purchasable material, and could be bought and sold for his filthy dollars. How do you like the estimate he places upon you, honest democrats of Pennsvalley? We gave him a reply similar to the above; he then promised us the next nomination for state senator, if we would fall down and worship him so he might get into the house, but we didn't choose to worship at that shrine, neither did we think he had the senatorship at his disposal. But how like him? How many now hold promises of the sheriff's and other offices for support given him? why it was only week before last a man entered the Watchman office and bodly reminded him of a promise to send him the paper free one year in consideration of receiving his support

Having refused Meek's offered bribes, from *that* time he became a secret, plotting enemy of ours, and attempted in a covert way to break us down. There, democrats, is to be found the seed of this "bitterness," and he knew of no other way to revenge himself, than out of *spite* repealing the bills above refered to, and misrepresenting the same, several years after they had been in force, and he all the time pocketing their benefits. Ye gods what unselfish patriotism! but Dr Johnson says, that patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel. We are prepared at any time to make affidavit to this attempt to bribe.

Democrats, what were we to do, when Meek offered us a bribe to sell you out, should we have taken it, or did we do right in refusing? And when he got mad, and started the "bitterness" for *refusing* by assailing us covertly and attempted to throw discredit upon our doings at Harrisburg, will any democrat of manly feeling say we should sit down like a base coward and *not defend ourselves*? We are sorry that there are a *few democrats* who think so, but we are proud to say that God did not make us of so base material. We know our rights, and dare maintain them.

Again he says: "The other bill passed by Mr. Kurtz during his first session, was not of such general importance, as the two named, it was to increase the price for publishing the unseated land sales, or in other words an act for his own benefit." Now let us go into the correct history of this and see where Meek will land. He pocketed the benefits of this and the bill above, and never refused a cent and never refunded any, and chuckled over the passage of the latter as much as over the former. This latter bill we did pass; it was when everything was at war prices, and the rates fixed by law for unseated lands were less than one half what was charged all over the country for advertising. We had it raised, and justly too, for the times, *and only for one year*, from 50 cents to 80 cents per tract, a fair compensation; see pamphlet law 1866, p. 1005, but Mr. Meek before its passage *urged us to double it, and when we refused, and after its passage, scolded us for not making it double or $1.00.* There is the saint.

Now mark you, we'll show Meek *did* carry out his purpose afterwards, when we were not a member of the legislature, and lobbied at Harrisburg and had it doubled. The next session we were *not* a member, but Mr. Meek by boring at Harrisburg, succeeded in having a bill passed adding 50 cents, thus raising the price to $1.00 which he urged us to do, the year before and we refused. This bill, which Meek fathered, found in pamphlet laws 1870, p. 491, the price doubled and without limitation as to time like ours and has been running ever since, without his ever repealing it! There, now, reader judge between us, and see who is humbugging you, and acting the base hypocrite. We state nothing but what we prove.

We wish democrats to remember, that Meek, by his silence endorsed all our bills he mentions above, and year after year pocketed their benefits—from 1866 until 1871, when out of spite he repealed them, because we would not be bribed by him in 1869. And, remember, democrats, that his own bill, which he lobbied through, doubling, for HIS OWN pocket the unseated land rates, he did not repeal. Now judge of the motives of the man.

But, the price having been raised by Meek's lobbying as we can substantiate by the then member, we of course would have been entitled to our share for advertising these lands; but what did we find? why when stipulating with the county treasurer for our pay, we were told that we could have none of the increase, as Mr. Meek, claimed it all "*because he had gone to Harrisburg and got the bill passed.*" Our reply was to let Meek have it. The above little history, Mr. Meek forces us to give by his attack; his attempt to "go back on us" is a ridiculous failure, and characteristic of the man, he goes back upon his best friend if a penny is to be made thereby or when he cannot use him for some base and selfish purpose. A nice fellow to talk about his unselfishness; there is not a greedier vampire in the state, and the county officers are few that have not complained of his bleeding them—and what an insatiate office-seeker besides, who will neither stop at forgery, or any other corrupt means to defeat an honest democrat. He is a man of the rule or ruin order, who makes his boasts at Harrisburg that he carries the democratic party of Centre county in his breeches pocket, which is true so far as concerns that portion which he bought—it is his property of course.

About the only legislation that was original with Meek, were a half dozen narrow guage railroad bills, the Big Sandy, and the stockholders mortgage proviso intended to kill our road, and raising the unseated lands to $1.00 for his special benefit. The few bills of merit passed while he was a member were originated and drawn by a distinguished lawyer of Bellefonte, while he claims the credit for them, as he does for the articles in the Watchman which are from the pen of J. W. Furey. The speech published in the Watchman in 1868 as having been made in the house by him at that time, was never delivered at all; it was a bold imposition and forgery practiced upon the democrats of this county, just like the Lytle-Chambers and Twitchel letters, and the hired articles he has in other journals to puff himself, and yet he had the audacity to say in Watchman that he delivered said speech in the house.

He, talk about his record and character being as good as ours! Why we would not swap and take twenty thousand dollars to boot. His character is of that sable hue, that he can rub his boots against it and save 10 cents by the blacking they get.

We will now post up Meek's record, as he has called out a comparison, and see how he took care of the people's money:

He voted for the ventilating job..	$50,000
To the Philadelphia doctors.........	5,000
In the postponement of the Matamoras railroad steal..................	10,000
Extra pay, over and above his salary and milage........................	500
By his silent consent for law books, &c., state library...............	11,000

The above account is posted from the *Legislative Record*, official. How much he pocketed by his doubling the price on unseated lands and publishing local laws, we have no means of ascertaining, as we cannot have access to his books. But, we will be fair and here give his credit:

Cr.

By repealing library act, saved to each township in fines, &c., annually $1,37½

One of the most infamous acts of the legislature is the Williamsport boom act, by which every poor lumberman is skinned by a corporation of thieves, on all lumber floated on the West Branch. A bill was introduced last session to prevent this skinning of the hard-fisted lumbermen, and when it was on the eve of its passage, Mr. Meek voted against a suspension of the rules which postponed the bill, and that postponement—as the ring intended—killed it. So we are informed; we have not the record, and we will take it back if we are shown to be mistaken. But we have this from a good source. We will do Mr. Meek the justice to say that after it was thus fatally stabbed, he voted in favor of the bill, but at a time when his votes did no good, as the bill had received its death blow when the ring, with Meek's assistance, refused the customary suspension of the rules, and the boom company received another year's lease in skinning the poor lumbermen.

We will now present Meek, as shown up by other leading democratic organs, how he assisted to choke the democrats of Philadelphia, on the infamous Building Commission swindle. First is a prediction from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Age, and see how it was verified:

The Philadelphia delegation in the House, to whom was referred the Senate bill abolishing the Philadelphia Building Commission, was agreed to be reported with a negative recommendation. This has been done despite the wishes of the people of Philadelphia, and the expressed sentiment of the press of your city, and thus defiance has been hurled into the teeth of all those who have raised their voices upon the subject, and the iniquity will be continued, I presume, at least for another year, within which time enough mischief—not to say villainy—will be perpetrated to afford the unfortunate tax-payers of the city food for reflection for the next half century.

In the following article, this prediction comes true, and our Meek one of the fellows.

From the Age, May 15, 1871:

Senator Dechert's bill for the emancipation of Philadelphia from the clutches of the building "Ring" has been murdered in cold blood, by the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House. This cowardly action meets with universal condemnation from all fair-minded men here. No one believes that the thirteen individuals of that Committee who voted to negative this bill, and thus prevent action upon it in the House, were prompted by any proper motives. Since the time of the introduction of this bill in the Senate, a well-known professional "borer" has been employed by the building "Ring" to represent them here as their "resident agent." From time to time Commissioners Gray and General Collis and others "looked in" to see how things were going on. After the bill passed the Senate, the "resident" publicly made the boast that it would never reach a vote in the House. It turns out that this boast was not an idle one. Of course, the gentleman in question knew the material he had to deal with, and prepared himself accordingly. The Committee consist of 21 members; when they met last evening, there were twenty of them present, Mr. Lewis, of Delaware, who is known to be in favor of the Dechert bill, was absent. A large Committee of citizens of Philadelphia was present, Messrs. Henry C. Lea, G. W. Smith, George Bull Francis Wells, and others, addressed the Committee on behalf of the people, and Mr. Commissioner Gray replied on behalf of his "Ring." It was very apparent, from the "givings out" from several members of the Committee, that the rights of the people would stand a "poor show" in that tribunal, and the friends of the bill departed from the Committee, room with a sad foreboding that "things had been set up." and they were not mistaken. No discussion was allowed in the Committee. Almost as soon as the room was cleared, Mr. Quigley moved that the bill be reported with a "negative recommendation." It is understood that the following are the thirteen members who voted in favor of Mr. Quigley's motion, viz: Parsons, of Dauphin county; Wiley, of Lancaster; Walker, of Wyoming; MEEK, OF CENTRE; Duffy, Dumbell, Hager, Lamon, McGowan, Griffiths, Quigley and Thompson, all of Philadelphia.

There never was a better opportunity presented to the Democracy of Philadelphia than the present. This Building Commission is antagonistic to every principle of our party, and is so obnoxious to the people, that its fate will be certain however it may be delayed, and any party or any candidate that is identified with it must go down. This thing is well understood here, and the course of the three Democrats above referred to, (Meek one of them), has occasioned considerable surprise and disappointment.

The following is copied from the same issue of the *Age*:

The Democratic Senate have again approved themselves true to the principles of their party, by promptly passing a bill to submit to the people of Philadelphia the question, whether the Building Commission shall exercise the vague and dangerous powers which a hastily passed act of the Legislature vested in them. But to this a covert, as well as open resistance may be expected in the House. Our correspondent from Harrisburg, on Saturday, indicated the dangerous and profligate coalition that has been made between those who resist a fair submission of this question to the people, and those who resist the fair submission of any question to the people. Indeed, while the present fraudulent election law exists, all such submissions to the people are but a farce. Scoundrels selected for the purpose, now count the vote in secret, and make it what they please! The "Ring" of this city controls the Radical majority in the House. (And it was Meek, as seen above who joined the radical ring, in this measure to squelch the democrats of Philadelphia.)

Other articles from the Age and Harrisburg Patriot, denouncing this infamy and the men engaged in it, we are obliged to omit for want of space. We have several chapters more, but will hold them in reserve as occasion may demand, prefering to use our ammunition against the radical party in the approaching great campaign.

Senator Petrikin's Record.

The following extract is from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Labor Tribune:

If I am not very much mistaken the nominee of the Williamsport convention, on the 7th of May next, will be the next Governor, if the workingmen of this Commonwealth are true to themselves, and have wisdom enough to place before the people such a man as will command the confidence of the honest masses who do the voting.

* * * * *

It is somewhat remarkable that, outside of Messrs. Humphreys and Petrikin in the Senate, and Williams and Brockway in the House there were but few men who took sides or sympathy with the toiling millions on questions affecting their interests.

* * * * *

But it is a remarkable fact that R. Bruce Petrikin, Senator from Huntingdon, with the most unselfish motives has for the two years he has been in the Senate been one of the efficient, earnest and able advocates of the interests of the laboring classes that we have in this or in any other State. In this connection, let me enumerate a few of the signal acts he has advocated and passed in the interest of the laborers in the State, and the poorer classes, against the rich monopolists.

During the session of 1871 he originated and carried through the bill to prevent the school directors or school controllers from changing the school books more than once in every three years. This act will save to the men of moderate means who are heads of families, a large sum of money which was an unnecessary expense entailed upon the people to enrich the publishers of school books who had a monopoly of that business. He also advocated the passage of the bill, commonly known as the Bituminous Coal bill, which extends protection to the miners in the bituminous coal regions. This latter act passed at the late sessions through the efforts of Messrs. Humphreys and Petrikin. He also advocated and passed the propagation of fish in our rivers, lakes and streams, which is one of the most important bills for the poor of this commonwealth that was ever passed. This bill Mr. Petrikin fought through with a peristency and ability that secured for him the respect of every member in either branch and will elicit encomiums from all classes of citizens. The bill to prohibit the pass book, and order system, for the protection of the laboring men, was introduced by Mr. Petrikin, and was killed in the committee by the commands and direct intervention of the agents of the corporations. He introduced the bill to compel railroad companies to place upon their freight lines cabouse cars for the protection of the poor men who are exposed to the rigors of the winters in this latitude. This bill was also throttled in committee, and only reported at the heels of the Session by the railroad commitee of the Senate, with a negative recommendation, so that it could not come up this session. But Mr. Petrikin pledges himself to press it to a vote next session. He advocated and voted for the bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics, and the conspiracy bill, both of which were passed at the last session.

There is no man in this Commonwealth to-day to whom the laboring class owe more gratitude than they do to Mr. Petrikin for past services, and for warm and genuine sympathy that never flags. There are often men in the Senate who would like to have the impression go abroad, for selfish and mercenary ends, that they too are in sympathy with the labor movement, but hypocritical cant will not do in the face of such a record as Petrikin has made from his warm and generous sympathies with the hardy sons of toil

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

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WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pnmps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

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HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

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WALLPAPER!

I have for sale a much larger stock of

PAPER and BORDERS

this season than heretofore.

12000 Bolts just received from New York.

85 DIFFERENT PATTERNS

Prices Ranging from

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ALSO—OIL SHADES and FIXTURES, PAPER BLINDS, &c.

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Just Arrived.

Just Arrived.

Call and See

Call and See

WOLF'S

Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains.

Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1871, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, 1815, A. D., entitled, "An Act to Amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or out cry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday, being the 10th of June, A. D., 1872.

Benner township.

Acres.	per.	warrantee names.	taxes.
50		A B Hutchison	$1 90

Boggs township.

433	163	Daniel Lewis	29 45
"	"	William Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Greaves	" "
"	"	Jonathan Hervey	14 10
"	"	Andrew Sommers	29 44
196		Packer & Lucas	13 60
200		P & R Kuhnes	5 10
433	163	Hannah Fishburn	29 44
433	120	Margart Butler	7 32
305	112	John Cochran	5 15
458	83	William Russel	7 74
433	3-4	Thomas Russel	7 32
400		David Carscadden	27 20
430	32	do	29 24
433	120	Daniel Reese	6 80
190	80	Jesse Evans	" "
201	120	George Aston	" "
300		Jas Rowland	10 46
421	89	John Scott	14 28
324	35	William Wistar	24 14
433	163	George McClenahan	6 80
"	163	Jacob Weiss	" "
415		John Singer	10 27
433	163	Abram Weiss	6 80
418	40	William Hood	25 60
100		John McClure	2 56
196		Packer & Lucas	13 60
433	153	Jonathan Hervey	14 75
431	40	Moses Hood	14 62
143		Anna Deall	4 70
300		Nathaniel Davis	6 80
150		Simpson Davis	" "
"		Evan Miles	" "
350		Sam'l Miles	" "
150		Wm Chanceller	" "
250		Samuel Scott	" "
346	1-2	John Price	" "
150		Wm Wistar	10 30
25		Robert Shaw	5 78
53		Unknown	3 63
50		do	3 40
46		do	4 68
337		M Longood	6 80
179	70	John Curtin	" "
339		John McClure	" "
150		Mary lane	" "
108	111	James Curtin	" "
428		James Brooks	" "
300		Susan Reese	" "
100		William Lane	" "
433	163	M Godfrey	" "
300		J M Godfrey	" "
185		Rebecca Kelso	" "
176	97	Packer & Lucas	" "
36	24	of Fetzer	4 40
		William Wilson	6 80

Burnside township.

433	120	Robert Gray	
"		William Dewart	20 34
"		James Towers	
"		William Gray	
"		John Dewart	
"		John Weitzel	
415		Jas Black	19 51
412		Jos J Wallace	
415			
433	120	William Cook	
"	120	John Cowden	20 34
"		Wm P Brady	
"		Henry Shaefer	
"		John Housel	
"		John Lyon	
"		Charles Goben	
"		John Brady	
"		John Kidd	
"		Henry Donnelly	
"	180	Robert Brady	
"	120	John Donnelly	
¼ of 368	122	Walter Stewart	9 40
¼ of 420	68	Paul Cox	" "
¼ of 123		John Vaught	1 94
¼ of 108	83	Jeremiah Parker	2 53
433	153	John Irvin	20 34
"		Wm D Kerrin	
"		Teuch Francis	25 95
"		George Harrison	" "
"		John Nicholson	" "
"		Mathew Irvin	18 48
"		George Meade	32 95
413		Charles Pettit	24 67
453		Pearson Hunt	32 95
"		George McClanahan	" "
"		Polly McClanahan	" "
"		Andrew McClanahan	" "
"		Francis Johnston	24 67
"		William McPherson	45 60
379	120	William Bell	22 62
433	151	Charles Stewart	24 67
"	152	John Donaldson	" "
"		Michial O'Brien	14 69
283		Andrew Pettit	21 70
397		David Lewis	18 66
415		John Shyn	19 50
383		Richard Waln	17 97
415		Jos Waln	19 49
		John Barron	19 50
433		Eli Canby	20 33
"	168	John Rugg	" "
415		Mollie wharton	17 50
50		Unknown	10 14
216	166	Jere Parker	" "
140		of Henry Harris	3 52
100		Michial O'Brien	7 05
130		David Lenox	6 01
433	153	Wm Bingham	20 34
"	"	John Barclay	" "
388	96	Jas Hall	36 46
76		Unknown	2 35
300		Francis Gurney	4 70
40		Unknown	1 84
100		of Henry Harris	2 35
140		do do	3 29
433	163	Charles Hall	33 50
"	151	Samuel Ewing	6 81
"	"	Alexander Fullerton	" "
"	"	Robert Gray	" "
"	"	Thomas Grant	" "
"	"	Washington Hall	" "
302	100	Sarah Hall	4 74
420	144	Samuel C Hall	6 62
433	151	William Gray	6 81
419	140	John E Hall	6 58
433	151	Thomas Hamilton	6 81
"	"	Jeremiah Jackson	" "
424	128	Francis Johnston	" "
433	151	Daniel Reese	" "
"	"	Thomas Reese	" "
410	"	Joseph Wallace	6 44
415		Jesse Waln	19 50
433	151	George W Hall	6 81
"	"	Nancy Hall	" "
"	"	William Brady	6 83
"	"	John Brady	" "
"	"	John Barron Jr	" "
429		William Davison	6 76
408	95	James Davison	6 42
404		John Davison	6 31
448		Robt Davison	7 05
433	151	William Davison Jr	6 97
"	"	William Ewing	6 81
"	"	James S Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing	" "
"	"	Hannah Ewing	" "
"	"	John Ewing Jr	" "
433	"	Anna Ewing	6 [illegible]

Curtin township.

433	163	Thos P Hale	35 64
"	153	Garret Cottinger	17 08
424	80	Thos P Wharton	50 00
411		Josiah Haines	28 05
207½		of Robt Annesly	38 14
415		John McCalley	18 26
		Charles Allen	45 55
207½		Caleb Launs	16 86
		Isaac Longstreth	20 24
415		Jos Taylor	66 00
448	99	Andrew Epple	13 20
392	8	Robt Irvin	32 40
439	138	N L Atwood	34 55
300	19	N L Atwood	23 10
304	4	Job W Packer	20 40
159	82	Job W Packer	11 16
158	93	Job W Packer	13 20
433	163	Fishburn Wharton	66 00
194	85	John C Hyleman	16 95
415		Peter Hahn	59 40
"		Susen Hahn	29 70
"		Jos Thomas	36 79
"		Jac Wahln	36 79
"		Nathaniel Levy	30 69
"		Thomas Humphries	85 80
"		Robert Gray	36 52
"		William Gray	37 29
461		William Yardley	15 23
376		Samuel Baird	46 20
415		Richard Tunis	28 93
300		N L Atwood	6 88
207½		Robt Annesley	32 48
380½		Jos Kelso	62 71
337		Lindly Coates	35 31
416		William Gilbert	50 18
207½		½ of Caleb Laous	15 88
207½		½ of Isaac Longstreth	16 04
433	163	James White	59 73
433	163	Abijah Davis	29 00
433	162	Joseph Higbee	24 90
415		Jesse Brooks	72 60
431	137	Martha Godfrey	49 58
100		of Peter Smith	8 25
106	142	Mary Lane	9 92
396	196	Jos Kelso	31 07

40		Paul Burtin	10 14
147		Jesse Hall	44 00
433	163	Thomas Hale	26 49
433	150	Samuel Scott	14 86
398	80	Robert Irwin	17 60
200		John Palmer	13 20
420	48	Philip Meyers	29 48
415		Simeon Meyers	11 66
421	48	Valentine Meyers	17 17
420	"	Michael Meyers	16 25
415		Esther Eddy	47 51
"		Carper Wistar	26 40
200	120	David Carscadden	9 90
313	4	do	7 15
390	27	do	14 99
461		William Yardy	15 18
376		Samuel Baird	36 59
35		Henry Donnel	2 64
434		Mary Tilman	33 00
433	163	Thomas McEwin	15 24
53	14	Cline Quigley	1 70
300		Mathew Leech	4 40
415		Richard Tunis	8 80
216	163	Fishburn Wharton	19 04
50		J W & L C Packer	5 28
⅜ of 434		Job W Packer	3 97
⅜ of 434		Wm P Mitchell	6 36
⅜ of 440		do	5 87
⅜ of 220		do	2 76
⅜ of 434		Joseph Devling	5 54
¼ of 326		Job W Packer	4 05
¼ of 390		Jno P Mitchell	2 44
434		Fishburn Wharton	8 29
¼ of 53		Cline Quigley	85
144		J W Packer	5 32
294	31	Charles Burce	18 98
"	"	Martha Godfrey	17 98
"	"	John Meyers	17 98
94	12	John Curtin	7 45
71	131	Roland Curtin	5 85
150	142	Sarah Lane	12 32
250		Jno W Godfrey	20 57
188		Wm P Brady	15 51
160		Richard Tunis	7 04
200		do	6 60
144		J W Packer	6 16
433	150	Samuel Scott	11 44

Ferguson Township.

162	116	George Kohlmyer	32 00
135	127	Jos Barnett	8 64
323		John Anderson	2 58
116	68	George Nice	20 01
200		Jacob Lite	7 79
222	14	Peter Crispin	4 16
400	61	Samuel Duncan	34 30
36	47	Thomas McCullough	2 20
70		Leonard Hawthorn	21 50
10	10	Isaac Worrell	2 80
388	49	Alfred B Crewit	23 20
404	19	Thomas Ferguson	11 50
418	23	Aaron Levy	12 50
404	115	James Moors	12 08
382		Hannah Turner	11 36
398	122	Daniel Turner	12 90
151		Dydia Fowler	15 00
91		Jacob Way	8 10
15		Henry Medler	2 70
150		Richard Gintee	6 00
225		Richard Mosley	13 50
117		Henry Manley	10 60
300		Berry Horner	8 80
40		John McKean	2 40
300		Robert Rankin	18 00
337		Issac Buckle	18 00
400		Jas Baker	6 00
400		John Petherbridge	6 00
300		Josiah Lusby	18 00
125		Caleb North	3 70
63		John Petherbridge	8 09
110		John Baker	8 06
50		Samuel Miles	6 00
26		Moses Thomson	3 10
50		John Patton	6 00
10		Abram Hicks	60
50		Samuel Bryson	18 00
150		Unknown	"

Gregg Township.

372	31	William Hepburn	6 93
382	120	John Cowder	7 09
4.87	127	Andrew Carson	7 62
380		Bernard Hubby	8 46
330		Alex McDonald	6 29
200		Robt Gray	4 74
"		John Carson	
"		Cornelius Bishop	3 80
232		Jacob Markley	8 00
211		Daniel Reese	4 00
233		Isaac Richardson	"
220		Michael Zeigler	"
19		Jacob Dressner	70
52		Unknown	2 06
271		Unknown	14 00
100		do	
233	65	do	12 66
100		do	6 00
50		do	5 00
113		do	3 16
200		do	9 90
29		do	

Halfmoon Township.

88		William King	12 26
174		Samuel Bryan	9 47
207		John McKissick	27 74
417	10	Henry Floyd	50 80
398	30	Richard Whitehead	20 00
400	30	William Lamburn	47 80
210		Jacob Underwood	26 46
136	116	Jacob Pyle	17 10
400	120	Richard Jolliff	54 40
300		John Hanna	31 20
239		Josiah Lamburn	26 05
83		John Thompson	20 79
25		Roland Curtin & Sons	3 10
296	17	Robt Shaw	28 44
44	111	Unknown	5 59
147		do	12 28
400		Jacob Baker	50 40
"		Jno Baker	"
18		C F Delige	2 24

Haines Township.

406	89	Michael Gratz	4 00
405	141	Simeon Gratz	"
436		John Simpson	"
359		Henry Antis	8 00
110		Hepburn & Harris	2 20
422	116	John Mackey	8 00
277	80	Peter Swineford	6 00
185		of John Kedd	2 46
400	60	Christian Devling	3 41
400		Jas Rowe	4 00
"		Mary Jenks	"
"	60	Thomas Barr	"
106	22	William Lowry	"
156	80	Benjamin Young	2 69
329		Peter Cramer	5 10
262	140	S Snyder & H Gilman	2 40
252		do	2 40
418	99	George Kramer	4 00
382	163	Peter Epler	3 60
438		Adam Epler	4 00
435		Chas Hall	"
406	60	Mary Barr	"
170		Stover & Wolf	3 40
228	150	Wm Mackey	4 54
150		Unknown	12 00
125		do	1 02

Harris Township.

384	25	J C Fisher	3 40
400		Peter Wilson	3 56
407	92	Kearney Wharton	2 72
400		Richard Parker	46
412	124	Thos Parker	33
400		William Harrison	69
402½		Eloner McCormick	4 52
250		William McCandless	1 94
264		John Smith	2 22
152		Jeremiah Sankey	1 22
277		Samuel Edmiston	2 24
400		Jno Bell	1 35
"		Thomas Johnston	10 80
"		Jno Irvin	do
"		Wm Irvin	do
"		William Brown	do
"		Jas Reed	do
"		Absolem Andre	do
"		Robt Patterson	do
"		William Hoffman	5 40
"		Daniel Love	do
"		Daniel Smith	do
"		Samuel Young	do

Howard Township.

50		A D Harris	2 85
40		H A Jostlin	2 24
80		Henry Antis	3 48
199	15	C B Welch	22 67
144		Wm C Welch	11 68
186	92	J D Harris	11 22
174		A D Harris	9 83
160		of Jonathan Willis	9 06
	40	of do	12 72
433	122	Alexander Hunter	do
"	120	John Buyers	do
432	"	Samuel Young	do
433	"	Benjamin Young	do
		Thomas Hamilton	do
415		Jacob Weidner	do
130		J J Lingle	3 72
433	163	Samuel Pancoast	12 74
330	40	J S Furst	11 11
208		John W Godfrey	
355	112	do	
154		Joseph Green	
250		of Jesse Evens	
142	23	Roland Curtin	44 20
40		Paul Curtin	
60		Jos Taylor	
120		Jos Kelso	
25		Jacob Baker	
235		William Ramsey	40 18
25		Jos Greysburg	2 85
150		James Green	17 10
200		Samuel Curtin	11 40
100		Unknown	57
104	63	John Brady	22 80

Huston Township.

75		Kuhnes	10 84
400		John Friend	38 40
404		Adam Kuhnes	19 44
114		Andrew Kuhnes	7 42
236		Unknown	24 14
433	16	John Price	27 76
"		John Wheeland	"
"		John Rollington	"
366	10	James Baxter	"
131		Andrew Kunes	8 16
76	111	Charles Kunes	4 84
40		Jacob Burley	2 56

Liberty Township.

406	40	Peter Leitzell	25 93
250		Jeremiah Jackson	3 96
439		Christian Smith	28 08
429	103	Robert Iirvin	12 52
198	10	of John Potter	12 64
406	120	Stephen Stephenson	12 96
"	126	John Dunwoody	"
"	120	Ebenezer Benham	9 32
50		Danl Pletcher	6 40

188		Daniel Krause	60 16
200		do	12 80
40		Longbottom	2 60
350		William Hayes	11 20
50		James McGhee	6 40
17		John Quay	2 16
400		Zob W Packer	40 80
150		Sarah Curtin	13 20
do		Simon Lingle	3 80
84		Hugh Shaw	2 68
50		do	9 60
30		do	5 72
200		Christian Nestleroad	4 20
50		of Thomas Parsons	1 60
65		of A Hamilton	2 48
70		Jos M Shaw	2 24
298	32	of Wm Scott	18 96
310	154	Margaret Bradford	19 84
40		Stephen Chambers	4 40
250		John Jackson	4 00
50		D Carscadden	1 60
30		Thomas King	1 28
406	40	Peter Lytle	12 80
80		Robt Smith	2 56
do		William Gorrell	"
30		Peter Swartz	1 28
20		Jeremiah Sheridan	96
30		Ross Baker	1 92
200		Peaters	6 40
400		Mathew Leach	do
100		Jos Roberts	3 20
do		Chas Bruce	3 20
7	162	Danl Krause	3 60
398	80	Robert Iirvin	12 80
175		Samuel Custar	11 20

Marion Township.

200		Robert Young	5 50
430		J M McKinney	123 10
117		Alex Scott	28 92
½ of 199		Paul Zantzinger	24 61
70		Christian Rohrer	17 32
60		Alex Scott	46 30
123		Abram Singer	31 00
50		Unknown	5 50
400		do	44 00
200		do	22 40
100		do	11 26
400		do	1 10
140		do	38 50
53		do	5 79
47		do	12 92
83		John Schneck	22 83
800		Unknown	220 00
46		do	5 36
200		do	22 00

Miles Township.

120	123	Simeon Gratz	5 44
123	47	do	do
195	01	do	do
196	42	do	2 04
136	141	do	6 14
110		Strohecker & Reynolds	3 40
200		Jacob Seigfreid	3 58
½ of 237		Thomas Grant	3 58
460		Alex Hunter	2 00
300		Jeremiah Jackson	3 90
125		William Steadman	2 54
130		Robt Taggart	1 68
200		Thomas Smith	do
300		Aaron Levy	1 90
200		Thomas Grant	6 80
430		Robert Brady	7 30
410		Hannah Brady	7 24
429		Robert Gray	do
402		Thomas Grant	do
440		John Reese	do
300		Wm Parker	3 40
125		John Dorsey	50
do		Moore Wharton	do
425		Henry Toland	3 40
do		Saml Norton	3 45
do		Daniel William	do
452		William Brady	do
324		Richard Parker	do
331		Jeremiah Parker	do
58		William Parker	88
402	134	William Miles	13 64
125		More Wharton	50
100		of Abram Scott	2 54
50		of Samuel Scott	1 02
120		Abram Scott	2 14
90		Samuel Scott	1 22
250		Daniel Seigfried	3 60
110		Strohecker & Reynolds	1 66
26		William Parker	86
255		John Brady	3 40
250		Jerry Jackson	1 70
150		Jonathan Wolf	1 22
1	140	of Lyons Messins	10
424		George Calhoun	3 30

Patton Township.

400	120	Benjamin Horner	23 54
300	120	Jacob Baker	31 20
178		Robert Burtin	18 48
208		Nicholas Deibl	18 11
166		Adam Deibl	17 24
208		Nicholas Deibl	23 60
211		John O'Brien	21 94
100		John White	10 40
156		Thomas West	16 20
		James Newport	5 28
64		Robt Grove	6 76
79		William Wilson	7 88
182		William Ellis	18 90
103		Henry Gross	17 10
200		of Robert McClain	20 80

Potter Township.

300		James Brown	1 80
		John Trick	50
177		Bernard Hubley	1 00
		Christopher Derring	do
		Benjamin Patterson	2 10
150		Henry Vanderslice	92
100		Alexander Hunter	60
do		Samuel Scott	do
do		Abraham Scott	do
		James Moore	do
		Edward Gamigus	3 00
		William Gamigus	do
		James Forbes	do
42		James Moore	2 70
		Wm Hoffman	3 00
		Daniel Smith	2 40
		Daniel Levy	do
		Samuel Young	do
		William Harrison	3 00
		Joseph Cowgill	do
		George McClellan	1 50
		Wm P Brady	1 60
108	61	Ferrel Telly	1 60
128	154	George Foust	3 00
		Unknown	92
196		Henry B Fullmer	3 00

Penn Township

400	60	George Swineford	2 60

Rush Township.

433	153	David Beverage	7 62
433	152	Martha McConnel	do
355	153	Jas Glentworth	do
381	do	George Latimer	do
433	do	Edward Mayeston	do
329	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 75
433	163	Sharp Delany	7 62
200		William McPherson	3 50
435	168	Wm G Latimer	2 40
433	153	Richard Malone	15 12
do	do	Isaac Britches	15 14
do	do	Mathias Slough	15 09
do	do	Saml Rankir	do
do	do	Henry Slough	6 84
do	do	Peter Brutzman	14 90
do		Thomas Edwards	do
do		Robt Irvin	do
do		Thomas Hamilton	7 41
do		Thomas Grant	do
do		Thomas Rreese	30 29
do		Jno Gundger	30 38
do		George Slough	29 29
do	do	Michael Gudagar	30 29
12	12	Robert King	6 60
353	153	John Moyer	49 41
433	154	John Allison	56 40
75		William Wilson	15 10
209		of James Allison	35 84
433	153	Saml Showers	12 30
do	do	Saml Joner	30 31
do	do	John Bryon	do
do	do	William Grozel	do
do	do	Andrew Graeff	do
do	do	Robt Spear	15 10
do	do	Christian Lenhore	do
do	do	Casper Schaefoer	30 31
do	do	George Hoofnagle	do
do	do	Peter Miller	do
do	do	John Funk	30 29
405	147	Jacab Rush	28 35
422	44	John Weldman	29 52
402	116	Jacob Weidman	56 27
433	153	Casper Laurence	15 13
do	do	Richard Lowden	do
do	do	Daniel Fitzerald	30 29
do	do	David Eckler	do
do	do	Henry Pinkerton	60 62
do	do	Samuel Chestnut	15 12
do	do	Jacob Rudishell	60 54
do	do	Henry Aerr	28 75
do	do	Christian Stoner	28 57
do	do	John Stoner	do
do	do	Christian Hess	do
do	do	Robt Reed	15 12
do	75	Jos Harrison	9 15
103		John Harrison	18 33
433	153	Thomas Hamilton	30 32
do	do	Eleanor Siddens	15 14
do	do	Joseph Hopkins	15 12
do	do	Jno Hopkins	do
406		William Wilson	5 25
433	153	John Lowden	15 71
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
do	do	Benj Rush	do
do	do	Sebastian Groff	30 19
do	do	Jacob Myers	do
do	do	Robt Miller	18 72
do	do	Daniel Buckley	7 00
do	do	B R Morgan esq	14 05
do	do	Daniel Turner	15 12
434		Charles Lacas	do
do		Thomas Grant	30 65
270		Hugh McEntire	35 40
100	153	Robt King	12 50
433	163	Edward Bryan	15 12
120	80	John Lylly	21 00
433	153	Robt Irvin	52 98
do	152	John Musser	do
do	153	Richard Peters	do
33	do	John Wilson	15 12
433	163	Henry Witmer	6 54
do	153	John Cunningham	28 00
do	do	William Gray	15 12
217		Sebastian Gran	11 02
do		John Musser Jr	do
433	153	William Wilson	30 19
do	do	Hugh Hamilton	36 60
do	163	Jacob Slough	15 12
433		John Lowden	15 12
153		John Hover	19 00
433	153	Mary Smith	15 12
do	do	Richard Malone	do
do	do	Hannah Turner	do
do	do	James Turner	do
406		Barbara Snyder	14 19
390	116	Anna Arthur	13 55
433	153	John Leg	18 05
394	17	Thomas Arthurs	17 20
433	153	Jas Welch	30 19
393	163	Rudolph Kelker	27 49

433	153	John Hambright	30 19
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	7 54
433	153	Chas Risk	15 12
do	do	William Stewart	do
do	do	Thomas Lee	do
do	do	William Latimer	do
do	do	Geo Latimer	do
164	10	Jos Bauman	7 25
321	58	of James Allison	22 94
348	139	Jos Pim	7 00
301	150	Henry Pim	do
433	153	George Pim	do
217	80	Andrew Greff	30 31
70		of Robert Rainey	7 54
30		Thomas Grant	4 90
251	85	Christian Huber	2 00
148	75	Philip Eberman	35 00
434		John Eberman	10 50
424		John Montgamery	14 22
40		W W Montgomery	do
15		Samuel Chestnut	4 14
260		Casper Lawrence	1 98
433	153	Jesse Richards	3 50
do	do	John Lowden	15 12
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
do	do	Benj Rush	do
do	do	Sebastian Graff	25 46
do	do	Jno Willison	15 12
75		William Wilson	do
269		Jas Allison	do
100	253	Robt King	do
40	10	Richard Atheston	4 60
433	153	Richard Malone	15 12
do	do	Isaac Britches	do
do	do	Jno Gundager	60 60
do	do	George Slough	30 29
do	do	Michiel Gudager	do
177	184	Hardman Philips	24 76
216	156	Thomes Hamilton	7 64
do	do	Thomas Grant	do
20		Patric Hayes	1 40
40		Jno Reed	2 80
216	80	Hugh Hamilton	15 15
433	153	Jacob Rudishell	30 29
150		Jos Harrison	10 50
400		Jno Copenhaver	28 00
200		do	14 00

Snow Shoe township.

433	163	Samuel M Fox	21 76
325		Wm Banks	1 66
400		David Williams	do
400		Alex Martin	12 55
300		Lewis Lewis	13 49
½ of 433	153	Mary M Wharton	16 34
do	do	J P Norris	do
do	120	Luke Misner	do
415		Sarah M Fullman	20 62
433	163	Burd Wilson	17 40
do	do	Thomas McEwen	21 42
do	do	Thomas F Wharton	do
415		Richard Waln	20 45
413	163	Robt Waters	22 47
do	do	Benj R Morgan	21 77
do	do	Kearney Wharton	37 44
do	153	Henry Betz	57 98
178		Jos Betz	44 76
½ of 434		Samuel Dobson	21 09
433	163	Patrick Moore	18 24
do	do	John Hunter	16 34
do	do	Wm Bingham	16 36
do	do	Jas Hawthorn	22 64
202	84	Peter Betz	20 10
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	22 95
do	154	Alex I Dallas	18 15
do	153	Jasper Maylan	18 14
do	do	John Houston	16 36
447½		Paul Betz	20 16
449		Jas Whittaker	18 25
5		George Forrest	1 18
140		Jas Forrest	28 90
80		George Wheeler	30 20
434		Hugh Dalton	14 46
do		George Dalton	16 36
do		Jas Dobson	14 45
do		Jos Dobson	18 26
do		George Dobson	16 83
147	148	Peier Hoops	9 94
185	82	John Hoops	9 16
100		Jos Butcher	15 40
434		Jas Slack	20 10
do		Samuel Slack	20 16
do		Henry Slack	do
172		Jas Tool	8 78
434		Wm Longwell	16 36
360		Patrick Moore	13 92
115		Henry Moore	7 79
434		Samuel Horner	17 36
433	163	Jacob Gratz	16 36
do	do	Patrick Moore	16 24
do	do	Jas C Fisher	24 80
412	44	David Carscadden	30 34
433	163	John Taylor	16 35
do	do	David Stewart	do
44	do	Robt Rainy	17 35
do	do	John Hall	16 35
do	do	Thomas Smith	do
do	do	Wm Jackson	
do	do	Edward Scott	
do	do	Thomas L Welling	do
do	do	Samuel Blodget	do
do	do	Sharp Delany	6 70
do	do	Wm McPherson	16 36
do	do	Wm G Latimer	do
do	do	John Weis	do
do	do	Jas Gleuthworth	do
do	do	Samuel Josephson	13 51
415		Lewis Turner	16 36
do		Andrew Singer	15 92
433	163	John Nicholson	16 36
do	do	John Swanwick	6 70
150		of Joseph Harrison	5 92
433	153	Margaret Spear	16 70
300	144	John Pim	8 04
300	120	Job Riley	6 70
100		David Carscadden	9 35
433	163	Magaus Miller	16 44
do	do	Wm M Smith	16 66
do	do	John Donaldson	6 54
do	do	Blair M'Clanahan	16 34
do	do	Jacob Weiss	6 70
do	153	Samuel Whittaker	20 14
do	do	George Whittaker	do
do	do	Charles Risk	16 34
do	do	Walter Stewart jr	do
do	do	Mary McClanahan	do
do	do	James Wheeler	20 14
do	do	Samuel Forrest	20 34
do	163	Henry Hill	6 70
		Walter Stewart jr	1 66
		Thomas L Moore	do
		Blair McClanahan	do
		Ann McClanahan	do
		Ebenezar Hazzard	do
		John Singer	do
		James Fogle	do
		Henry Fogel	do
		Peter Fogel	do
433		Robt Walters	15 44
400		Peter Hall	15 40
196		Henry Vandyke	7 56
433		Jos Morris	19 24
do		Alexander Geary	do
do		George Eddy	do
do		Andrew Bayard	15 44
do		Burd Wilson	do
149	121	Wm Loy	2 35
433	163	Kearney Wharton	49 34
do	do	Thomas Greavs	32 88
190	8	Henry Vandyke	2 50
162		Richard Jones	5 77
433	153	Moore Wharton	15 80
do	do	Rebecca Waln	12 00
do	do	Benj H Tallman	20 24
do	do	Elizabeth Tallman	12 00
do	do	A S Valentine	do
do	do	M T Milliken	do
200		M J Mitcheil	19 57
433	153	William Bingham	22 50
do	143	Andrew Bayard	16 34
415		Sarah Wharton	21 80
383		Jas T Hale	13 94
433		James M'Manus	14 48
do		Sam'l Linn	16 34
do	163	Phebe Waln	do
do	do	Saml W Fisher	do

Spring Township.

431	138	Ross Johnston	19 80
259		Henry Teol	11 00
300		Catherine Robinson	do
do		Rebecca Robinson	13 80
150		Richard Robinson	6 90
100		Thomas Themburg	4 00
20		Jno Long	1 38
100		J J Lingle	6 85
400		Samuel Forbes	4 60
50		Jas D Harris	2 30
75		Unknown	3 29
159	68	do	7 18
145	21	do	6 66
60		of Wm Wilson	2 70
117		Jas Moore	18 40

Taylor Township.

391	94	Richard Downing	12 11
100		Michael Weidner	5 60
		do	
434		John Lamb	8 41
do		John Sherrick	6 02
217		Joshua Williams	3 19
434		Hugh Hamilton	do
200		Christian Vanpool	10 27
391		Joseph Downing	75 26
300		Abner Webb	6 72
48		James Fox	91 80
403		Jos Drake	25 78
550		Craig & Sherrick	42 84
180	92	William Burg	19 54
92		Thomas Wallace	4 68
200		Richard Whitehead	18 70
150		Joshua Williams	9 31
300	22	John Lamb	13 95
301		Samuel Downing	93 28
200		Wm Bell	68 55
300		George W Alberty	55 89
½ of 200		Jacob Vanpool	12 10
150		Andrew Berryhill	8 41
200		Nicholas Hammond	31 23
do		George Riter	12 40
360		Joseph Welch	2 92
358		Elijah Merryman	62 37
180		George Anshuts	5 58
200		Robert Campbell	12 40
150		of John Carr	4 64
200		of James Carr	6 20
100		Jacob Beck	3 12
80		do	2 72
152		Maria Morris	9 42

100		Unknown	3 16
do		do	5 60
50		A M Alder	do
36		do	2 24
20		James Walk	64
80		Jacob Beck	3 72
280		Wm Burg	17 28
150		George Mong	13 65
100		Thomas Martin	18 00
50		Joseph Clark	9 31
200		Ann Arthurs	12 40
433		Richard Malone	26 86
160		John Shenk	16 12
150		John Hoover	13 20
300		Wm Addleman	80 25
250		Maria Morris	3 50
do		Clement Beckwith	22 80
78		Jos Lewis	8 42
176		Unknown	22 02
100		James Cowher	6 20
60		Joseph Yoder	1 92
433	163	Joshua Williams	18 60
100		George Mong	6 20
do		Jno Copenhaven	do
176		Wm F Tyson & Co	5 58
40		James Fox	3 72
173		Unknown No 1	10 72
180		do No 2	5 58
205		do No 18	19 06
141		do No 8	4 36
210		do No 12	10 02

Union Township.

364		Charles Wilson	3 63
139		Samuel Phipps	5 90
145		John Cooper	6 32
255		John Dunwoody	12 74
117		Boyce Davis	3 88
50		Boyce Davis	9 20
170		George Hoover	18 40
150		John Mendenhall	6 90
		Robt Hall	10 80
30		Ira Fisher	2 06
433	163	Aaron Long	6 91
do		Casper Haines	do
do	163	Jacob Cook	do
½ of 260		Wm Brooks	12 74
433	163	Michael Gratz	6 91
do	do	John Donaldson	4 60
		Samuel Hays	2 00
		Boyce Davis	98
381		Robt Morris	6 40
433	163	Mary Morris	6 91
do	do	Robt Stewart	do
do	do	Samuel Miles jr	do
do	do	Samuel Miles	11 07
do	do	Francis Johnston	6 91
do	do	Wm Chanceller	11 07
202	127	Reuben Haines	6 51
446	54	Martha Huston	7 00
433	162	Wm Stewart jr	6 91
do	do	William Stewart	do
do	do	Walter Stewart	do
52		Wm F Fisher	2 07
68		of Peter Benson	4 88
258		Wm Brooks	11 66
191		Dunwoody & Long	8 78
17		of Boyce Davis	3 90
40		Wm Kuhnes	do
80		Samuel Hayes	5 56
25		Wm D Kuhnes	1 14
15		do do	98
433	163	Hetty Morris	6 91
do	do	Deborah Stewart	do
do	do	Aaron Levy	do
do	do	John Swanwick	11 67
20		Boyce Davis	3 81
100		Rudolph Mulhollan	4 07

Walker township.

92		Jeremiah Parker	3 62
91		Richard Parker	" "
426	131	Jas Sutler	7 96
436		Mary Carrican	8 16
"	44	William Ackert	8 09
"	"	Capt Ossman	8 64
429		Marg Daugherty	7 87
435	53	Margaret James	8 31
445	75	Edward James	8 99
400	85	Eliz Daugherty	7 50
427	146	Jesse Evans	7 98
420	72	Peter Hahn	804
424	127	Amos Wickersham	7 89
435	56	William Gilbert	8 16
88	107	John Mercer	1 63
"	"	Robt Asken	1 66
"	"	Job Packer	" "
"	"	James Packer	" "
"	"	David Johnston	" "
327	160	William Mansel	6 43
397	"	David Mercer	6 23
218		Jno Backer	3 84
433	120	Samuel Miles	36 30
140		Christian Rohrer	15 75
161		John Knox	3 85
183		Richard Purdon	4 18
175		Rachael Robison	6 09
100		Samuel McKee	1 50
192		Jeremiah Warden	2 96
212		Sam'l Barkman	6 34
150		David Reed	4 50
112		Paul Zantzinger	4 50
99		Unknown	1 50
100		R Robison	12 00
242	86	James Sutler	3 60
50		William Ackert	74
25		Capt Osman	60
15		Mar Daugherty	30
50		Mary Carrican	1 40
70		John Baker	1 20
200		Capt Ossman	3 00
143	11	William Ackert	2 24
151	07	do	2 40
111	42	Marg Daugherty	1 80
198	05	Edward Jarvis	3 00
50		William Hahn	1 25
69	39	Jesse Evans	1 04
30		Amos Wickersham	60
48	76	James Sutler	74
92	22	Wm Ackert	1 64
211	"	Capt Ossman	3 42
115	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 02
219	30	Margaret James	3 62
274	155	Edward James	3 48
179	110	Eliz Daugherty	2 92
100	39	Jesse Evans	1 64
211	62	Peter Hahn	3 42
4	22	Amos Wisckersham	12
124	158	William Gilbert	2 14
90	94	Jno Mercer	1 48
"	94	Robt Asken	" "
86	40	Job Packer	" "
89	"	James Packer Jr	1 48
59	"	David Johnston	90
327	160	William Mansel	4 94
327	100	David Mercer	" "
337	154	Robt & Jno Baker	5 02
143	112	Richard Robinson	2 24
119	120	of Ruth Brooks	3 44
22	47	Elizabeth Hahn	34
65	40	Wm Hahn	96
382	138	David Sutler	6 28
484	136	Wm Miller	6 30

Worth township.

91	53	Jacob Kuhnes	12 77
180	40	Joseph Kuhnes	25 38
119	83	Abram Kuhnes	11 17
247	150	George Kuhnes	34 80
390	40	Mathias Kuhnes	55 78
370		George Lawman	36 94
6		John Singer	1 11
345		John Kuhnes	34 15
12		John Ross	10 62
106		Henry Clymer	5 29
274		Samuel Miles	27 11
237		Daniel Wister	26 02
25		William Wister	3 50
256		Wm Shippen Jr	22 32
30		Rolland Richards	3 90
433	153	James Hawthorne	26 76
21		John Mifflin	3 52
129		Thomas Swanwick	10 66
300		Thom Hawthorne	19 95
330		Jasper Mayan	26 74
20		John Wister	3 61
59		Unknown	3 90

JAS. F. WEAVER, Treasurer.

Treasurer's office, Bellefonte, April 4.

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.

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Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckweat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store.

mar3.6m RUHL & GAULT.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY May 10., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

DEDICATION.—The Lord willing, the new church, in Tylersville, Clinton county, will be dedicated to the service of God, May 19th. Preachers and friends are invited to attend. E. STAMBACH, Pastor.

Also, on the 2nd of June, the new church near Abr. Rockey's old homestead, about 4 miles north-west of Logansville, will be dedicated. E. S.

Mrs. Jacob Harpster of this place has a hen-egg measuring in circumference 6¼ by 8 inches. It's a democratic egg.

The barn of Mr. Samuel Remer, of Lewis Township, near Hartleton, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday, 27th inst., with nearly all its contents. Boys burning stumps—the only probable origin of the fire. The loss is a severe one to Mr. R. as there was no insurance.—*Telegraph.*

Last week's Watchman wades into us deep. Hear him:

"President of Narrow Guage Railroad, and Treasurer of the Gold & Silver Mining Companies of Nevada—Fredrick Kurtz of Centre Hall."

Now that's severe, and rings almost like substitute swindler, forger, rooster, pincher, &c.—Gray Meek, of Bellefonte. If we have no competitor for the place, it don't speak well for bro[illegible]ther Meek's narrow gauge bills, covering the entire county. However, brother Meek, we decline the hon[illegible] residency of any or of running for the p[illegible] those positions of your narrow guage roads, [illegible] sitions may do to appease some o[illegible] numerous ones to whom you promised the sheriffalty, treasurership, &c., and as they can scarce all be accommodated we kindly place at your disposal ome of the positions in our silver mining companies.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, of last week, a bold robbery was committed at Milroy. Some thief or thieves gained an entrance into the residence of Rev. White, and proceeding up stairs to his bed-chamber, where there was a lamp burning at the time, stole his gold watch worth about $125, $40 in money, and a pair of pantaloons. Mrs. White getting awake some time afterwards noticed that the light was out, and the discovery was then first made of the bold nocturnal visitors. To rob a room in which the parents and the children were sleeping and while the light was burning, is pretty bold for Milroy.

The following will explain itself:

Whereas, certain busy-bodies in the Loop have circulated the report that Peter Kerlin is raising funds by subscription to cover the loss he sustained recently by fire, and to enable him to rebuild his house and barn, he begs leave to inform these croakers that he has not, and does not intend asking any one for help in this matter, as he feels fully able to rebuild without their assistance. May the time speedily come when men will mind their own business and leave their neighbors alone.

The following letter, says the Republican, was handed to us a few days since, written by a resident of this place to a gentleman in Howard, this county, fully explains itself. Surely we have one strictly honest person in our community:

In The World. April 19, 1872.

Restitution:

Mr.———, Dear Sir:—I send you $1,50 for 25 cents I should have paid to your father about 41 years ago. Please divide it among the heirs.

Respectfully yours,
A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

Hiram Hoffer, in the Conrad House, Bellefonte, keeps the best cigars, the best smoking tobaco, the best chewing tobacco, every variety of pipes, and anything wanted in his line of business. Give him a call.

There have been mountain fieres in all quarters inside the last two weeks, destroying much timber, and endangering fences and buildings. In Haines twp., in the mountains towards Fowlers, Mr. Dan. Stovers barn was burned by fire from the woods, and the sawmill of Deininger & Lose, in the Brushvalley narrows was on fire several times, from the same cause, but the mill was saved by the efforts of the persons on the spot.

A railroad meeting was held in Lewisburg, last week, and committees appointed for each ward, to solicit subscriptions for the road. The right spirit seemed to prevail.

The business men of Danville, with proper sagacity, see the advantages which would accrue to them from a direct railroad connection with the L. C. & S. C. Railroad, and are taking a lively interest in the construction of the connecting link. We hope those men of iron and capital will not allow the matter to rest until the cars are running.—*Chronicle.*

The West Susquehana Classis of the Reformed Church holds its annual sessions this year at Beavertown, Snyder Co., commencing on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst.

Gift & Flory have started a new shoe store, in this place. They are men deserving the public patronage, which we ask for them.

NOW FOR FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.—Eves & Co., photographers, have just arrived in our town with their extensive photograph establishment, and intend to remain about four weeks. Such large and commodious rooms as they have were never seen in this section before. They are skilful artists, and take pictures in the highest style of the art.

Cartes de visit, vignettes, &c., their prices are reasonable and their work of the finest. Pictures of deceased persons copied and enlarged. As it is not often our people have an oportunity to get good pictures, they should not neglect to call when first class artists are about. Their extensive rooms have been built upon the Hoffer lot.

H. R. Smith, of the cheap Potters Mills store, goes to the city this week for a stock of New Goods, which, when it comes, will astonish the natives, both as to completeness of assortment, and the bargains he intends to offer. Hold up your change and produce until Smith gets back, and see how you will make by the operation.

R.R. LETTING.—The President in today's Reporter advertises a letting for the railroad from Mifflinburg to the Forks of Penns creek, and from Tyrone to a point near Centre Furnace.

As the road is to be made through sure, and the guage to be the ordinary one, thus knocking away all objections heretofore made, it is to be hoped that the backstanding subscriptions will now be promptly and cheerfully paid. The money is wanted.

Ladies, don't fail to read Mrs. Shoope's advertisement.

In the large cities of the Union guns have been fired in honor of Greeley's nomination.

The Labor Reform convention, at Williamsport, on 7th, nominated Col. Wm. P Schell for Governor—the vote, Schell 29; Buckalew 20, Petriken 1, M'Clellan 1.

Weather—warm and dry.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Schurz Permanent President.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The convention hall, floor and galleries were crowded to overflowing sometime before the hour fixed for reassembling. Owing to the stupitity of some of the ushers there was great confusion in seating the delegates and spectators.

Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Gordon appeared and were invited to seats on the platform. Their appearance on the stage was greeted with great cheering and some hissing.

Judge S. Paulding, of Ohio, reported from the committee on permanent organization Carl Schurz for president, and one vice president and one secretary for each state and territory.

The report of the committee was received with applause—three cheers being given for Schurz.

On taking the chair senator Schurz made a great speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by cheers.

Before the ballot was announced Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, appeared on the platform and said.

"The friends of my state have honored me by their vote for the highest office in the gift of this nation. I do not disguise from myself that the office requires qualities of culture and age, which my modesty forbids me have, and which my judgement convinces me I do not possess. I want the man nominated who will carry the [illegible] vote in the nation, and it is my la[illegible] that man is Horace Greeley." judgme[illegible] [con]clusion of Brown's Speech

At the conc[illegible]ing in the New York there was great chee[illegible] of the house, delegation and other parts [illegible] Pennfollowed by a storm of hisses from [illegible] sylvania.

After the storm subsided, the delegates lead off with change from Brown to Trumbull. This was followed with a change in a great many delegations, amidst great excitemeut and confusion. The chair finally begged for the sake of harmony that changes would cease, in order that the ballot could be anuounced.

As changed, the followimg is the

FIRST BALLOT.

Adams,	204	Brown,	82
Trumbull,	111	Curtin,	62
Davis,	92½	Chase,	2½
Greeley,	160		

Total number of votes cast, 714; necessary to a choice, 358.

Before the call of the second ballot Pennsylvania withdrew Curtin and retired for consultation. The Missouri delegation also retired. This caused a temporary suspension of business, during which the delegations broke ranks, aisles were crowded, and a hum of conversation filled the huge hall.

SECOND BALLOT.

Adams,	243	Trumbull,	148
Davis,	75	Greeley,	245
Chase,	1	Brown,	2

THIRD BALLOT.

Adams,	294	Trumbull,	146
Greeley,	258	Davis,	44
Brown,	2		

FOURTH BALLOT.

Adams,	279	Trumbull,	141
Greeley,	251	Davis,	41
Brown,	2		

FIFTH BALLOT.

Adams,	209	Trumbull,	91
Greeley,	253	Davis,	30
Brown,	2	Chase,	24

SIXTH BALLOT.

The sixth ballot was taken, and after the announcement that Greeley had received 319 votes, the Illinois delegation held a consultation. Various delegations then commenced changing to Greeley, giving him a majority of all the votes cast, as follows;

Greeley,	502	Adams,	187
Chase,	25		

On motion of General Carement, of Ohio the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Brown,	237	Clay,	44
Trumbull,	156	Cox,	25
Julian,	134½	Tipton,	8
Walker,	84½	Scovell	12

SECOND BALLOT.

Brown,	425	Tipton,	3
Julian,	175	Palmer,	6
Walker,	75		

The nomination of B. Gratz Brown was made unanimous.

RESOLUTIONS.

We the liberal republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled, at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of the states, emancipation and the enfranchisement and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution.

3. We recommend immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the millitary authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus; we demand for the individuals the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the states self-government and for the nation's return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the government has become an instrument of partizan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed, and it is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of republican good.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government should cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and the public stations should become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered; the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and the decision of congress thereon wholly free of executive interferences or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded by the highest considerations of commercial morality.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame for the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations; the public domains should be held sacred o actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate freindship and peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonerable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidate nominated by this convention we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

Greeley's Telegram Accepting the Nomination.

The following telegram from Mr. Greeley was received here after he had been informed of his nomination:

New York, May 3.—*To Whitelaw Reid, Cincinnati:* Please tender my grateful acknowledgement to the members of the convention for the generous confidence they have shown me and assure them I shall endeavor to deserve it,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

Important Archeological Discovery.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus Brought to Light—The Marbles Shipped to the British Museum.

Most people have heard of those famous Seven Sleepers of Ephesus who, taking refuge from the prosecutions of Diocletian at the close of the third century, fell asleep there, and woke up two centuries afterwards to find a new world and a Christian empire. Scarcely less romantic have been the fortunes of the famous Temple of Diana, of Ephesus, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Destroyed by an earthquake, and plundered by the Goths in the third century of the Christian era, it served as a quarry for architects of the Byzantine city [illegible] at Ephesus, probably in the time [illegible] till, the appetite for [illegible] of Justinian, [illegible]ated, the remplunder being exu[illegible] to silt nants of its ruins was allowed [illegible] up silently under the slow but sure action of alluvial deposit. Thus the very site of the world-famous temple was obliterated till British enteprise, piercing through twenty-two feet of alluvial deposit, came suddenly on the marble pavement, still strewed with broken columns, capitals, and fragments of sculpture. This discovery, one of the happiest efforts of archeology in our time, is due to the preserving energy and sagacity of Mr. Wood, who, having searched for the site of the temple since 1868, first at his own expense, and subsequently with funds supplied by the Trustees of the British Museum, has been regarded, after long years of toil, by the discovery of the site, which was finally ascertained about this time last year. During the last twelve-month a large area of the temple has been cleared to the pavement, and various architectural marbles have been found, more or less mutilated, lying as they had been left by the barbarous despoilers in Bysantine times. The diameter of these columns of the temple being six feet, the scale of the architecture is, of course, colossal, exceeding, it is believed, in proportions the celebrated Temple of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, the temple at Branchide, and all extant examples of Greek architecture.

The great weight of the marbles discovered rendered it necessary for Mr. Wood to apply for naval aid, which was supplied by the British Government with that alacrity which has distinguished the Admiralty in the history of our recent archeological expeditions, and which can alone insure the complete success of such ardous enterprises. Her Majesty's ship, Caledonia, a grand old iron-clad three-decker, was at once sent to Mr. Wood's assistance, and has been engaged since the beginning of this month at Ephesus and Smyrna in hauling, packing, and shipping the marbles of the temple selected by Mr. Wood for the British museum. I have been favored with a sight of these huge masses before they were packed. The largest, weighing upward of eleven tons, is part of a drum of one of the *caelatae columnae* mentioned by Pliny—*i. e.*, columns with figures sculptured on them, of which the temple had thirty-six. Of this bold, striking innovation in Greek architecture there exists, it is believed, no other example except at Ephesus. The belief on this assemblage of deities, of whom the only one who can be positively identified it is being draped female figures. On a stone from a pilaster corresponding in dimensions to the sculptured drum, is a relief representing Hercules struggling with a draped female figure, and on another fragment of a drum are the lower halves of some seated and standing female figures. This sculpture is very bold and effective as decoration, but wants the ineffable charm and freshness of the frieze of the Partheon, while in masterly vigor of execution and dramatic force it falls far short of the frieze of the Mausoleum. It is careless and inexact in execution, and has the characteristics which we might expect to find in the Greek sculpture of the Macedonian period, when work was executed rapidly to gratify the vanity of kings; and when an Oriental love for mere mass rather than beauty of design had begun to affect both sculpture and architecture. Allowing for this first disappointment, I own that I gazed with a peculiar interest on these relics of those famous columns on which St. Paul must have gazed when he preached against them, but which local fanaticism, aided by local vested interests, preserved in all their slpendor for three centuries after his coming.

The architecture of the Temple of Diana is Ionic. Mr. Wood has very properly selected such fragments as will show what the base, the capital, and the order generally were like. Once housed in the British Museum, they will furnish materials out of which, not, perhaps, a complete restoration of the temple, but a new chapter in the history of Greek architecture can be constructed, just as out of the fossil bones of the megatherium an Owen reconstructs lost types in the animal kingdom.

The stones were very heavy, the mud of Ephesus tenacious, and the weather variable; but the Caledonia's blue jackets have done their work with an alacrity and good humor characteristic of blue-jackets in these expeditions, and by the end of the week the ship will leave this port with her precious cargo, bound for Malta.

Waste.

From 1855 to 1860, both years inclusive, says the Pittsburg Post, the U. S. Navy cost $80,072,524. From 1866 to 1871, both years inclusive, it cost just $161,307,088; or more than double. In the day of economy the pay of the highest rank, (and only one held that rank,) was $4,500 a year. Now we have an Admiral at $13,000; a vice-Admiral at $9,000, no less than twelve Rear Admirals $6,000 each: twenty-five commodores at $5,000 each; fifty captains at $4,500 each; eighty-nine commanders at 3,500 each; and so on *ad infinitum* through the active list.

In addition to this we have about twenty pages of the retired and reserved list. In 1862 we had thirteen admirals altogether, counting all three lists: in 1871 this had increased to forty. In 1862 we had thirty-five commodores, we now have seventy-two. The government pay the petty officers and seamen $2,550,000 per annum, while it requires $3,950,000 to pay the officers! We have 65 vessels in service, with seventeen hundred commissioned officers to pay; an average of 26 officers to each ship!

Let us go ashore a moment and glance at the army. During the six years before the war, it cost $116,076,430. During the six years following, the war (exclusive of pensions,) it cost $673,583,398. Truly teaching the colored folks in the South how to vote, cost a good deal of money.

A law was passed providing that all regular officers retired on account of wounds, should be retired upon the full rank held by them in the volunteer service. The first regular officer who availed himself of this law was a son of a Republican Senator, who was a captain in the regulars, but a Brigadier General of volunteers. Had he remained on duty with his company his pay would have been $1,980 a year. He is now getting $4,125 a year for doing nothing. Another Captain, retired as a Major General, is now drawing $5,625 a year. Majors are retired as Major Generals, Captains as Brigadiers, and Lieutenants as Colonels.

An officer of volunteers may have been as full of lead as Geary's legs, but favors only go to the fortunate possessor of a commission in the regular army.

The First Thunder of Battle from Spain.

MADRID, May 2.—An engagement occurred to-day between the Carlists under the command of Raba and the government forces. The insurrectionists were utterly routed and dispersed in all directions, flying toward the French frontier. The troops are in hot persuit.

The Metropolitan hotel and Niblo's theatre, in New York, were destroyed by fire, on Monday.

Stokes' lawyers have deserted him.

A fierce battle in Navarre, Spain, a few days ago, in which the insurgents were routed.

Sewing Machines.

There are certain women in this country who are making a prodigious clatter in speeches, newspaper articles, and by other means, about what they call their "rights." A moment's thought, however, will go far to to convince any candid person that the sewing machine has been a more effectual aid in giving to women generally their "rights" than all the clamer made by them from the days of Xanthippe to the present time. The backache, the round shoulders, the diminished eye-sight, the weakened nerves, which were inevitable attendants of sewing by the old process, have disappeared, and in this new domestic dispensation a woman can do the sewing of her family without injury to her bodily health, and have time left for other things.

It is interesting, at this time, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, to notice the proportions to which the sewing machine business has grown. It appears from the returns made by the different companies for the year 1871, that the Singer Sewing Machine Company alone sold 181,260 machines last year. This was the largest number sold by any one company, exceeding the next highest number sold by more than fifty thousand and the third higest number by more than one hundred and thirty thousand.

The popularity of the Singer machine is futher shown by the fact, that out of 2,944 machines ordered by the Chicago Relief Committee up to the ninth of the present month, for the citizens of that city, 2,427 were of the Singer pattern. These enormous figures indicate the importance of the sewing-machine business to-day, when it has but just passed its majority, and make it dificult to conjecture what it will become in the future.—*New York Evening Post.*

MARRIAGES.

At Montoursville, last week, Wm. Alexander and miss Sallie Mauck, both of Millheim.

DEATHS.

On Friday evening the 19 ult., in Milesburg Mary Ann wife of Jesse Jodon, aged 41 years and 7 months.

Near Orangeville, Ill., April 21st, Mrs. Sarah Jane Pollock, wife of Mr. John Pollock, and eldest daughter of Micheal Swartz, formerly of Centre Co., Pa.

During the last three months of her life her sickness caused her much suffering and pain, which, however, we are happy to say, she bore with christian patience and resignation. A few hours before her departure, she said to her mother, "I am not afraid mother, Jesus is in the boat with me." Her remains were followed to their last resting place by a concourse of relatives and friends that filled the Church to overflowing, and gave evidence of the universal esteem in which she was held by all her acquaintances. A very appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. K. Bloom, on the words "Arise ye and depart for this is not your rest," (Micah 2.10.) To the sorrowing parents, to the weeping brothers and sisters, and to the grief stricken husband, we say mourn not, as those without hope. True, death has robbed you of a daughter and sister, one dearer than life, but remember your loss is her eternal gain. J. K. Y.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

R.Road Letting.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the President, until SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1872, for the graduation, masonry and bridging of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, from Mifflinburg in Union county to near the Forks in Centre county, being sections number 11 to 25 inclusive; and from the western terminus at Tyrone to a point at or near the Penn'a Furnace. Profiles can be seen and printed form of proposals had at the office in Lewisburg—no others will be received.

G. F. MILLER,
Pres't L. C. & S. C. RR. Co.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1872. 4t

Good News for the Ladies.
SPRING OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings Millinery, at
MRS. MARY E. SHOOPE'S
In Centre Hall.

Mrs. M. E. Shoopo, has just returned from Philadelphia, with the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of New Bonnetts, New Hats, Elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, as usual at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.

The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early, First come, first served. may9 4t.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,50, Red 145....Rye......75......Corn 60 ....Oats 40......Barley 60, 70......Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 9.......Pork per pound 09 Butter 25......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8......Bacon 9 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,65....Red wheat 1,45....Rye 75......Corn 60......Oats 40......Barley 65...... Cloverseed 4,00......Timothyseed, 350,........ Salt 2 50 per sack,........ Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED, And we challenge the World to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for MAN AND BEAST. Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE. It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. PRICE, 50 CENTS. McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and CalfSkins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF FVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Zettle, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
FREDERICK ZETTLE, Administrator.
may8.6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Jameson, late of Gregg twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
JOHN COLDRON, Administrator.
may3.6t.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,
MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price.
We use the best grades of marble—
ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."
Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies all persons who know themselves indebted to him by note or otherwise, to make settlement on or before the 10th day of May. He has borne patiently with many, and would still, but business arrangements make it necessary that all pay up by that time.
apr19.3t PETER KERLIN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a choice property for sale, consisting of a new two story frame house, new stable, and other outbuildings. The lot is a fine one, lying on Main street, Centre Hall, and has a variety of choice fruit trees upon it. For further information apply to
19ap3m M. RICHARD, Ag't.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER
For sale by
apr.29tf. WM J. M'MANIGAL.

Beautiful Toilet Setts,
Chamber Pails, &c.,
For sale by
apr26.tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE
apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

THE KEYSTONE
LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Are the Sole Proprietors of the
Celebrated T. T. Kinsey Patent
Copper Lightning Rod.
Also manufacturers of
COPPER CABLE, RODS AND WEATHER VANES
Of every Decription and of the most approved Style.

All orders for putting up Rods and Vanes will receive prompt attention if given to

GEISS & COMPANY,
Agents for Centre County
CENTRE HALL, PA. apr12tf.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to
C. H HENNICK,
13oct.tf Gregg twp.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

Something NEW
in Bellefonte!

GOODS
SOLD
LOW
For Cash Only!!

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Jobbers & Commission Merchants.

Remember—Goods Sold Low for Cash Only.
No Books Kept.
mar29tf

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Pa.
un18 1

WAR! WAR!
On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
H. R. SMITH,
of Potters Mills.
NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y:



Graham & Son,
Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.
The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customor cause to complain.
sept15.tf.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegneney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Still Ahead!
Philips & Glasgow's
CHEAP CASH STORE

Their goods are marked down to Cash Prices, and they

SELL CHEAP.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

A general assortment of goods kept.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, DRYGOODS, QUEENSWARE GROCERIES, WILLOWWARE, CONFECTIONARIES, DRUGS.

A full assortment of Ladie's styles just received from the city, and for sale cheap.

So don't forget, that Pole Cat City is the place where you can buy cheap for Cash. apr.19 tf.

Railroad O. K.
NEW GOODS.
Herlacher & Cronmiller.
CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received, Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelites of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts, BALMORAL SKIRTS, All we ask that you will CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK ALL KINDS OF HARNESS, silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY
and
Machine Shops.
Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory, of Agricultural Implements, They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines
Hay Rakes,
PLOWS and Plow Castings
of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for
Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.
Also, everything in the line of
SHAFTINGS,
PULLIES
HANGERS,
in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans. Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY
Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

CENTRAL HOTEL, Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa John Showers, Proprietor. Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
jun23.1y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes.
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, PRESIDENT.
Cashier. mar22tf.

J. B. ETTELE'S;
WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot of

BOTTLED LIQUORS

Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customers, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage my14tf

MUSIC!

Wherever the NE PLUS ULTRA Glee-Book has been introduced, it has been pronounced superior to all other works of its kind. It is the largest, latest, finest, and only collection of new Glees and Quartets, nearly all of which have Piano Accompaniments, *ad lib.* Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, or $1,50.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

MUSIC!

Every No. of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY contains four or five Piano Songs, four or five Instrumental Pieces, besides Vocal Duets, Quartets, and four-hand pieces—in fact, we guarantee every yearly subscriber at least $50 worth of choice new Music. We offer four yearly copies for $9. Sample Copies mailed for 30c. Five Back Nos. for $1.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York.

MUSIC!

The Song Echo contains over one hundred beautiful Songs, Duets, and Chourses—such as Driven from Home—Little Brown Church—My Father's Growing Old—Only a Little Flower—Rain on the Roof—She Sleeps in the Valley—Write me a Letter, etc. There is not a poor piece in the book. Sample Copies mailed, post-paid, for 75 cents.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York. feb2.4m.

MUSIC!

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting all the latest and best Music for two and three cents a piece. Every number contains at least $4 worth of new Music, by such authors as Hays, Thomas, Gounod, Persley, Abt, Kinkel, Pacher, Allard, Strauss, Faust, etc. Single Copies mailed for 30c. Price $3 per annum.
J. L. Peters,
599 Broadway, New York

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.



10 YEARS
—OF A—
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
OF
TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs. It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis. Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint, It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions. Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try

DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

CENTRE HALL
Coach Manufactory.
Levi Murray,

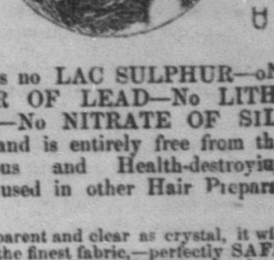
at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN and FANCY

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr. tf.

NATURE'S
Hair Restorative



Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG FOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

Send two three cent stamps to Procter Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. 1sep.1y

For sale at Centre Hall by Wm. Wolf and Herlacher & Cronmiller.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty year's successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York.
Post-Office Box 4,586. apr19 1y.

Popping the Question.

I recollect, in former days,
I loved a maiden with blue eyes;
Her sty e was gentle, and her hand
Exactly formed the proper size.

Her voice in cadence had the sound
An eddy makes in mossy nook,
And when she spoke to me, I thought,
With slightly extra interest shook.

Thus dawning of sweet love began—
Delightful tremblings in my chest
Foretold the bliss to come at noon,
When all the truth had been confessed.

One charming day when larks were high,
And we were on the walk alone,
I thought that Providence had marked
The hour especially our own.

I told her in few words my love;
She answered with accepting tear;
And just before the sealing kiss,
Sighed, "What's your income, dear?"

Farm, Garden and Household.

CORN COB MEAL.—A writer in a rural, says of the value of cob meal for stock, that he would as soon have ashes as the meal.

REMEDY FOR CUTWORM IN CORN.—The *Practical Farmer* says:—" After the corn is dropped and covered, and *before* it is up, apply on the surface of each hill, about one tablespoonful of ground salt. Unless it is carbolic acid, nothing makes worms squirm like salt."

CORN BREAD.—Take four cups sour milk, one of these partly filled with cream; one egg, a little salt, two even teaspoonfuls pulverized soda; mix the soda with a very little corn meal, and stir all together till it foams; then add corn meal till a thin batter is obtained, and pour into hot tins, oiled, an inch deep, and bake in a quick oven.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—Farmers who grow clover seed are recommended, by a writer in the *Rural World*, to sow the seeds in the chaff without hulling, since it is actually worth more and will bring a better crop than the same quantity of seed will if hulled. He says many of the seeds are injured by hulling, and the chaff is a protection to the young and tender plants.

NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE.—Several years since I was very much afflicted with nervous headache. Some one told me it was occasioned by drinking green tea, it acting as poison to some constitutions. After that I drank black tea, and have never been troubled with such head aches since. Other causes may produce nervous headaches, of course, but I believe this is one.

RESULT OF SELECTING CORN.—Henry Kliperd, Clinton Co., Ohio, sends to *Rural New Yorker* a few kernels of what he calls "mammoth yellow corn." The editor says: These kernels are, certainly, splendid. He obtained it, he says, by planting large kinds of corn mixed together; then selected the finest ears to plant for a number of years, until he has what he asserts to be "A No. 1 variety of corn." "He selects the best ears, and the best grains out of the middle of these best ears for planting.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.—I have tried this with success:—Whenever the disease appears let the feet be washed and the hoof pared off as much as possible (and not cause it to bleed), and let the sheep stand upon a dry stable floor, sprinkled with lime, for four hours. After this keep them in a dry pasture, and there will be no further danger. Or, after the foot has been pared, apply spirits of turpentine and blue vitrol, in equal parts, bind a cloth over the foot, and let it remain four days. Sheep that are diseased should be kept from the flock as the disorder is infectious.—E. F. W., HARDIN CO., IOWA.

PLOWING.—Start the plows the moment the ground is dry enough, but not before; and where it can be done, harrow and sow as fast as you plow. Do not wait to finish the field. We know there is some loss of time in changing work so often, but its nothing compared with the extra time and labor required to prepare plowed land that has been exposed to heavy rains, and then had to lie for several days until the surface was crusted over before it was dry enough to harrow. Our springs are so short, and the weather so uncertain, that our rule should be never to leave the field until all the land that has been plowed is harrowed and sown.

SOUP RECIPE.—Put four pounds of fresh beef in six quarts of cold water, and let it boil slowly for five or six hours. (The lady correspondent who furnishes this recipe usually boils her meat the preceding day.) Then take it from the pot and partially skim off the top; grate, or finely slice, one large or two small carrots; slice two or three onions, one turnip and two potatoes; salt and black pepper to taste; add one-quarter of a red pepper, one tablespoon of summer savory; let these ingredients boil slowly together for nearly two hours. Just before taking up for the table mix a tablespoon of flour in a little cold water; stir into the soup, letting it boil up twice, and your soup is done.

POTTED BEEF.—Take eight pounds of lean rump steak. put it into a stone jar, with a teacup of boiling water, a level table-spoonful of salt, a tea-spoonful of pepper, and a few allspice, with one onion chopped fine. Cover with paste and bake for three hours. Turn out all the liquor, and take out the meat into the chopping-bowl. Pound it fine with the pestle; season with half a teacup of catsup. Taste it, and if not highly seasoned add more salt and pepper. When perfectly fine press into mould or small cups, and if desired to be kept for six weeks, cover the tops with melted butter so thickly that no meat is seen. Wet the moulds or cups with water, and the beef will turn out in form.

HOW TO BRIGHTEN STRAW MATTING AND OIL-CLOTH.—Wash it twice during the Summer with salt and water, say about a pint of salt dissolved in about a pailful of warm, soft water, drying the matting quickly with a soft cloth. The salt will prevent it from turning yellow. Far away, and from quite an opposite quarter, we hear another friendly voice begging us to say to our readers that after oil-cloths are scrubbed and dried, they should be rubbed all over with a cloth dipped in milk. "You've no idea," says our friend, "how brightly the colors come out. Husband says it's the albumen in the milk, but I think it's the very thin film of greese deposited. Meantime our oil-cloths shine the whole year round."

FINDING THE LIVE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—In answer to a correspondent, the London *Field* says: Take the length of the back from the junction of the cervical and dorsal processes to the tail, and the girth immediately behind the elbow, square the girth, and multiply the result by the length, and then by one of the following decimal multipliers:

DECIMAL MULTIPLIERS.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Half fat	·23	·225	·22
Moderately fat	·24	·24	·23
Prime fat	·25	·25	} ·24
Very fat	·262	·26	
Extraordinarily fat.	·275	·27	·25

The dimensions to be taken in feet and inches, the latter reduced to decimals; the result will give the dead weight in stones of fourteen inches.

EFFECT OF GROUND BONE UPON LANDS.—To be of any value whatever, ground bone must be placed where it will undergo decomposition. It will not rot under the influence of heat alone. Both heat and moisture are required. Its efficiency is greater or less in proportion to the greater or less rapidity with which it decomposes. Placed in a dry soil, in a dry season, its effects will scarcely be perceptible; whereas, in a moist soil, having sufficient warmth, its influence upon any crop will be strongly marked. For intermixture with sour soils, no other material is superior. It neutralizes the acids, and warms and decomposes all the vegetable matter. The only way recommended for using the Brighton phosphate upon dry, sandy fields, is the application with it of muck and barnyard manure, or in a compost of these articles. These manures will hold water in the soil and hasten the decay of the bone. In the vicinity of Hatfield the most gratifying results were obtained from sandy fields by this process.

Items of Interest.

A FINE hay crop is anticipated this year.

THERE are 300 religious newspapers in the U. S.

THERE are four thousand Quakers in North Corolina.

THERE were four suicides at Chicago within three days.

THE Ten-hour law has been defeated in the Massachusetts Senate.

NUMBER of deaths in New York last week, 678; marriages, 184, and births, 361.

THE International Typographical Union will meet at Richmond, Va., June 3.

THE Treasurer of Massachusetts is henceforth to have a salary of $5,000, the same as the Governor's.

THE French have obtained satisfaction from Madagascar, and the intended bombardment is abandoned.

THE monument to Gen. Thomas is to be placed either in the Capitol grounds at Washington or at West Point.

THERE is one beech tree at Seymour, Ind., from which ten men have been swung, Judge Lynch presiding.

POULTRYMEN say that chickens will be very poor this Spring. They attribute it to the backwardness of the season.

IT is reported that the Pope is about to create a new batch of cardinals, the English Archbishop Manning among them.

A MORMON from Salt Lake City, travelling with three wives in Hungary, has been arrested at Debretzin as a polygamist.

FRIDAY, April 26, was observed by the Odd Fellows of the United States as the anniversary of the foundation of their Order.

AN Indiana man, twenty-five years old, has caused his grandmother to be arrested and tried for assault and battery upon him.

A SHOEMAKER named Nichols, living with his family in the suburb of London, murdered all his four children and then committed suicide.

THE Louisiana Democratic State Convention has adjourned to June 3, and postponed the nomination of the State ticket till that time.

NEXT to Rothschild, the wealthiest banker in Vienna is a man who in his youth started as an errand boy at a salary of one florin a week.

TWO new lines of Atlantic steamers are proposed, one to run between Glasgow and New York, and the other between Liverpool and New Orleans.

THE Legislature of Minnesota appropriated $20,000 for the distribution of seed-wheat, and applications have already been made for $280,000 worth.

CALIFORNIA, in order to avoid all sectarian squabbles, has decreed that "Religion shall neither be taught nor practiced" in her public schools.

MISS RYE is now on her way from England in charge of 115 emigrants for Canada sent out by the Society for the Relief of the Poor by expatriation.

IN the United States Senate the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was passed, after the adoption of an amendment limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile.

THE Rhode Island House refused, by a vote of 10 to 17, to restore the death penalty, but adopted a provision that a life prisoner who committed murder shall be hanged.

IN a list of claims presented to the referees in a New Hampshire town recently was this: "For time spent in Wilton in coaxing Mr. —— to go home when drunk, $5."

ACCORDING to the census for 1870, during that year in Massachusetts 6 girls were married at 14, 33 at 15, and 181 at 16. A woman of 25 was also married for the fourth time.

WHILE the snow ploughs were in use at one end of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, the farmers were sowing wheat at the other end. The road is 220 miles long.

ACCORDING to the prospectus of the new "American Atlantic Telegraph Company" issued in England, the rate for messages will be about one-third of the tariff of the present monopoly.

THE Pennsylvania Fish Commissioners, created under the new bill which passed at the late session of the Legislature, intend to erect large hatching houses in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

A MAN who has been confined in the Rhode Island State Prison on a life sentence since June, 1863, under conviction of murder, was pardoned last week, it having been shown that he was innocent.

GOV. BROWN, of Missouri, has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Max Klingler, the boy murderer, to ten year's imprisonment. It has been kept suspended over his head for several years.

THE jury in the Fanny Hyde case were unable to agree and the judge discharged them. Ten were for acquittal and two for murder in the third degree. The case cannot come on again for trial until next June.

AN earthquake shock was felt at Meridian, Miss. It lasted half a minute, cracked some plastering and broke some glass. No other damage was done. The shock passed from northeast to southwest, taking in York, Ala., and Enterprise, Miss.

IT is stated that the laborers in mines directly underneath the scene of the recent earthquake in California felt nothing of the shocks which were so severe on the earth's surface. Scientists are already beginning to speculate upon the alleged fact.

A RUSSIAN printer has invented a typesetting machine which, the St. Petersburg papers assert, far surpasses all similar machines that have hitherto been produced. It sets in an hour thirty thousand letters; it costs five thousand rubles, and one thousand letters set thereby cost only five cents.

IN 1866 the United States imported 73,260,000 pounds of rice, and raised 20,118,600 pounds. The best quality then retailed for 13½ cents per pound. In 1871 our home production had raised to 92,000,000 pounds, and the price of the best quality had fallen to 9 cents per pound.

AN English gentleman has leased a water lot in Palatka, Fla, for ten years, with the design of putting up a moss and paper factory. The moss will be manipulated into such things as haircloth, etc. The paper mill is intended to manufacture paper out of the sage palmetto. Paper made of this material is now used by the Bank of England for banknotes.

AN Indian Prince, the Maharajah of Bullorampore, has given orders that all paupers in his dominions who apply to him for food, etc., shall be taught to read and write, and that, where the children of poor people are studying, and the parents lose by the withdrawal of the children from labor, the loss shall be made up by the State.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispen, on the labor question, lauding the efforts of the working-men to organize, promising them if they stood by each other faithfully that they could elect the President in 1876. He wanted to see the financial condition of the country so reconstructed that money could be had at 3 per cent instead of 10, and gardens and books and beautiful things given to the working classes, who in his opinion, ought never to work more than eight hours a day.

The Magazines.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE for May contains among its many good things a deeply interesting chapter from "Three Years in a Man-Trap," by the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," now attracting so much attention as one of the most powerful and aggressive temperance stories ever written. The number is a specially fine one. This magazine ought to be in every household in the land. Terms $2 a year. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR for May is unusually rich in its pictorial department; and as pure, good and attractive as ever in the mental food it offers to the little ones. If you have not yet taken this beautiful magazine for your children, do so at once. Its influence upon their young and tender minds will be beyond all price. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, at $1.25 a year.

Country Roads.

One of the greatest grievances that landholders have to bear, says the *American Farmer*, is the want of good roads. Taxes are generally high for the very purpose of keeping the country roads in repair, but there is a want of capacity on the part of those who undertake the work to do it systematically, or with any degree of scientific skill. We do not know that we can throw any light upon the subject in the brief space which we can at present spare to it, and we refer to it now to put upon record a hint which we find in the *Germantown Telegraph*, from Mr. W. Brown, of New Hampshire, which we hope may be taken hold of and improved upon by public spirited citizens in every locality where there is an opportunity to show humanitarian principles. We will tell it in Mr. Brown's own words:

"A stone which had baffled a number of highway surveyors, being directly in the horse path, and being of such a shape that a horse was liable to sustain serious injury, yet no one cared to attempt its removal. A great deal of labor was spent in covering it up, but in a short time it would reappear as bad as ever. The land around was underlaid with ledge, and here it came to the surface. Only by great expense it was thought could it be removed. One morning I took a man with me, with powder and drills, and a firm resolution to remove it at any expense. We succeeded in our undertaking. At a cost of *eight cents* to the town we removed a boulder of slate stone weighing about five hundred pounds. I give this instance to show how little labor will remove some of the worst obstructions which have been allowed to remain because no one had attempted removal in good earnest."

A crowbar could be used to advantage in raising a stone out of the bed of the road, but no one seems to consider it his business to *do* it; the road-mender never dreams that it is in his contract to attend to it and, consequently, year after year the stone remains, endangering the lives of passengers by the stumbling of their horses; and the wear and tear to carriage wheels is very serious.

Another very serious grievance is noted by the same writer as prevalent in his State—that of the running at large of cattle upon the highways. This is a sore evil elsewhere, as farmers in this section can fully prove. All roads are made on land either donated to the public, or sold or condemned for that express purpose, and it has been decided, we believe, in our courts of law for that purpose only—the landholder from whom the body of the road has been taken is still the sole owner of the soil for all other purposes; and, whilst he cannot do aught to interrupt the freest travel upon it, yet any or all other privileges belong to him, and no one has a right to turn their stock upon the road to feed it upon the grass which belongs to another. The evil would not be so grievous were it not for the fact that the cattle, being thus left to roam about, when finding their supplies becoming scanty on the roadside, begin to jump or knock down the fences to get into the more tempting fields before them, while the hogs rooting under the best of post and rail fences, will, in a single day or night, do more harm to the crop than their carcasses are worth.

STICK TO THE BROOMSTICK.—Did you ever see a woman throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most ludicrous scenes in everyday life. We recently observed tho process—indeed, we paid more attention than the hen did, for she did not mind it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing had happened. In fact, that hen will know for the first time that she served in the capacity of a target. The predatory fowl had invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scratching for nutritous seed or the early worm, blissfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears upon the scene with a broom. This she drops and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes her first mistake—they all do it—of seizing the projection with the wrong hand. Then with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpendicularly instead of horizontally—thereupon the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular elliptical curve, of the earth as far from the hen as the thrower stood at the time, in a course due west from the same, the hen then bearing by the compass north-northeast by half east. At the second attempt the stone narrowly missed the head of the thrower herself, who seeing that any further attempt at the kind would be suicidal, did what she might have done first, started after the hen with an old and familiar weapon. The moral of which is: Stick to the broomstick.—*Providence Herald.*

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association has decided to proceed immediately to indicate the positions on the field occupied by the New York and Minnesota troops during the battle, to the extent of the appropriations made by the Legislatures of these states. Proposals will be immediately invited to erect granite obelisks, which are to bear indication inscriptions The latter are to be supervised by committees of New York and Minnesota military officers and citizens. The New York appropriation is nearly large enough to complete the indication of the positions occupied, and the important part performed by the New York soldiers and officers. The indication of positions occupied by the troops of other States will be commenced as soon as the requisite appropriations are made by the different legislatures.

A Novelty in Telegraphing.

Do you want to know how the newspapers succeeded in getting the details of the Cambridge boat race so promptly into type? says a correspondent writing from England. Well arrangements were made by the proprietor of the *Central News* to pay out a cable from one of the steamers which followed the racing boats. Permission to place the cable and pay it out from the Cambridge steamboat was readily accorded. There is no novelty in telegraphing through cables as they are being payed out, but there is no precedent for performing such a work at the pace of the racing boats. By such means a pretty full report of the race was published in London within a few minutes of its termination. It was terribly cold reporting—at times almost impossible to see for the falling snow. On a more favorable day the boat-race cable will prove even a greater success.

IRON.—The following is believed to have been as nearly as can be ascertained, the total production of iron in 1871:

	Tons.
Great Britain	6,500,000
United States	1,9 2,000
France	1,350,000
German Zollverein	1,250,000
Belgium	896,000
Austria	450,000
Norway and Sweden	380,000
Russia	330,000
Italy	75,000
Spain	72,000
Other countries	200,000
Total	13,315,000

THEN AND NOW.—By an act of his Majesty James II. the penalties attached to witchcraft were declared applicable to every woman who, by means of cosmetics, false hair, padding, stays, hoops, high-healed shoes, or other feminine devices, should seduce and betray into matrimony any member of the opposite sex, and a marriage contracted under such circumstances was pronounced null and void. Were such a statute in force now-a-days there would be little need for Indiana divorces, and mothers-in-law would become the most transient of life's fleeting ills.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.—A coal vessel arrived at Halifax recently which had been a month out from Arichat, having encountered gales which drove her backward and forward over the ocean from Cape Hatteras and Bermuda to beyond Newfoundland. Seven men were washed overboard, of whom three were drowned. The crew suffered great privations.

THE first theatre ever established in America was at Williamsburg, Va., in Sept. 1752.

Mottoes for 1872.

Be vigilant.
Pay as you go.
Trade is money.
Read your county paper.
Never "fool" in business.
Learn to think and act for yourself.
Do not kick every stone in the path.
Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.
Pay strict attention to your own affairs.
Keep ahead rather than behind the times.
Have but few confidents, and the fewer the better.
Use your own brains, rather than those of others.
A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.
No man can get rich who lounges in stores and saloons.
If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted or in business hours.
He who seeks to build his reputation on the weakness of another has an unsafe foundation.
Learn to say "no." No necessity of snapping it dog-fashion, but say it respectfully, as you ought to.
Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.
Never buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

A CANNIBAL STORY.—A Canadian lumberman tells rather a dubious story of cannibalism among the Indians of the Upper Ottawa, which is given for what it is worth. He says that, owing to the enormous quantities of snow and the terribly severe weather, the Indians who inhabit the more remote localities are literally forced at certain seasons to satisfy the cravings of appetite by devouring one another. As an instance, he relates the proceedings of an Indian familly in extreme circumstances. The squaw, so the story goes, slew one of her children during the protracted absence of her husband, and the family had partially devoured the child when the old Indian returned to his home. He then joined with the rest in the horrible repast. When the food was gone another child was sacrificed and eaten in like manner. The impracticable weather continuing, the Indian tomahawked the squaw next, and he and his only remaining son, after this additional supply gave out, started to make another attempt to reach a settlement. This failing, the son killed the father, and proceeded to satisfy his appetite with his flesh. Arriving at last at a setler's shanty he told his awful tale, which it is said could hardly be credited by the listeners, and which it may be also said will find little credit elsewhere, until substantiated by indubitable proof.

DOES ADVERTISING PAY.—The question is answered in a sensible, practible manner by the Maquoketa *Sentinel*. A grocer of that town kept a column advertisement in the *Sentinel* the year round, but went to the office saying he must cut down, as he didn't see as it was paying him; his neighbor in the same business didn't advertise at all, and he claimed that he sold as many goods as he did. The *Sentinel* man doubted this and proposed to settle the matter by having the advertiser go to the railroad freight office and get the number of pounds of goods received by each during the past six months. This was done and resulted in the following aggregate result: Number of pounds received by the advertiser, 367 860. Number of pounds received by the dealer who didn't advertise, 159,-639, leaving a balance in favor of the advertiser of 208,260 pounds. The advertiser didn't take out or cut down his advertisement.

THE CAUCASIAN HOOD.—Says a letter writer, you may crumple up in your hand what will cover the head and shoulders of a tall man. They are of a color unlike any shade I know, being a little lighter, and infinitely more rich than of the color known as "Bismarck or in a rage." The hood protects the shoulders as well as the head, and has also long lappels, which can be crossed on the breast and tied round the waist, or else gathered cosily round the neck, and in any case it looks graceful and well. If the bashluick—for this is its name—be up, the face is shielded, and no cold air from without can penetrate. It is the very thing for soldiers and beauties alike. Every lady in Russia thinks she is bound to have one. It serves not only for the day, but for the opera—those for the opera are generally white; but whatever the color, the *point de riguer* is that they must be of Caucasian materials, and above all, trimmed with Caucasion gold.

HOLD ON.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, or speak harshly, or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike or do any wrong.

Hold on to your feet when you are on the point of kicking, or running away from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame, or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others angry about you.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is much more valuabie to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

SHARP TRICK OF A DIVORCED WIFE.—In the Fifteenth District Court, San Francisco, the conjugal chain that bound together Georgiana Dahm and H. C. H. Dahm, as man and wife, was severed by a decree of divorce; and now comes another act in the domestic drama. The plaintiff comes into court and asks permission to withdraw certain papers from the file. The request was granted, and she retired in triumph with the life-insurance policies and marriage certificate. It now appears that, prior to the bringing of the suit, the defendant had his life insured for $10,000, in his wife's favor. By the terms of the divorce, the policies were declared to be her separate property; so that as long as she continues to pay the premiums she has a lien, so to speak, on his life.

THE CASE OF FANNY HYDE.—Strange stories are current regarding the division of the jurors in the case of Fanny Hyde charged with shooting Watson. It is stated that ten of the men, for whose verdict the Court waited twenty-nine hours, were in favor of acquittal; the other two being of opinion that the woman was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The most singular part of the story is however, that the former pleaded hard with the latter for a unanimous verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which the law provides a fine of $1,000. This fine the ten jurors were willing to pay at once, in order to secure the release of the prisoner. If this statement is true, it increases the romance of the case.

AN EXECUTION.—There was a fearful scene at an execution in Fentress County, Tenn. The weight of the doomed man snapped the rope, and he fell to the ground. The sheriff and his guard seized him, put a rope round his neck, threw it over the gallows, and drew him up. He hung thus a couple of minutes, when attempting to draw him higher, the rope again broke. Once more he was seized and hoisted, the blood running from his mouth and nose, and his shroud nearly torn off. This time the rope proved sufficient and the man was strangled to death.

A Persian emigre, recently arrived at Bombay, states that his father was 122 years old, and delighted in 150 grandsons and granddaughters. After some years the train extended to such a length that the great grandpa could not even make out who it was addressed him by the name of grandpa. His usual question was, "My dear, which of my daughters' sons are you?"

An octogenarian Iowan having deeded all his property to his dearly beloved wife, to whom he had been married twenty-two years, the lady showed her gratitude by immediately eloping with his son.

Famous Detective.

Francois Vidocq. was a native of Arras, and was born in July, 1775, in a house adjoining that in which Robespierre was born. His father kept a baker's shop in the lowest street in the town, and in this continental St. Giles' the youthful Vidocq had full play for all the bad qualities which seem to have been inherited, or at least, very readily inplanted in him.

We find him first as a mere child, robbing the till of a neighboring fencing room, and next his father's—his elder brother having been previously sent about his business for similar weaknesses. Antecedents such as these could only lead to one sort of career. He fled the paternal roof, and joined a band of the most reckless vagabonds to be found in any civilized country. He was everything by turns and nothing long. In prison and out again, with the most certain regularity; until, being treated to a longer spell of "durance vile" than was to his taste, he assumed the role of the penitent. He was disgusted with crime and criminals, and henceforth his life should be devoted to the noble mission of benefiting society by unearthing the vermin that preyed upon its good things. Under the weight of these convictions, he offered his services to the police as an agent, or as they would say in England, common informer; and we have seen how admirably he went to work in his new vocation.

But the remarkable part is the refreshing air of injured self-innocence with which he related his own exploits.

His success was so great that he was made, in 1810, Chief of the Police de Surete, under Delavau and Franchet. He had under him a dozen agents of his own stamp, the number being afterwards increased to twenty-one. Vidocq had, moreover, secret funds at his disposal, for which he was not required to account.

In 1827, he retired with a fortune; but his active mind still wanted some emyloyment. He built, therefore, a paper manufactory at St. Maude, about two leagues from Paris; and here, it is said, he employed as his work-people a number of ex-convicts, on the pious but economical principle of giving work to people who might find their old reputations somewhat a bar to progress with more fastidious employers.

Killing Dogs.

During the summer season in New York, a raid is made upon the dogs found at large, and they are gathered into the pound. A gratuity of fifty cents is given to the gatherers for each dog brought in by them. The dogs are tied up within the enclosure with the bits of dirty string by which their captors have dragged them to their "vile dungeon." Most of them are coiled away in feverish sleep, shaking and whimpering in dream as though haunted by bodings of their approaching fate. At the farther end of the room there is a large tank. Fitted to this, in such a way that it can be pressed down into it, is a strong wooden grating, and the tank is further provided with a hose through which it can be filled from the river below. Two or three squalid men, in dirty flannel shirts and cow-skin boots, are loitering about the place. At a signal from the policeman in charge, these men go in among the dogs, and, selecting the commonest among them, seize them one after another by the necks and hind feet and pitch them into the tank, the sides of which are so steep and slippery that there is no possibility of the wretched animals scrambling out. And now the lamentations set up by them are pitiful to hear. From their tremulous whines one can tell that they are perfectly conscious of their impending doom. They seem to be as certain of the death at hand as are the passengers of a ship foundering at sea. It is curious to watch the terrified looks of the more valuable dogs (which are kept for claim by owners), while all this is going on. They shake all over like leaves in the wind, and, lifting their quivering muzzles towards the rafters, give utterance to howls that are most lugbrious and heart-rending. When dogs enough have been thrown into the tank, the water is let in by means of the hose; the grating is fitted to its place and pressed down upon them; and the "job," as the executioneers call it, is done.

OPIUM SMOKING.—A recent French medical journal contains an interesting paper on opium smoking. The habit so prevalent in China has been introduced in France, and it is stated that a club of young men has been formed in Paris for the purpose of indulging in this dangerous practice. The habit subjects the beginner to serious inconvenience, such as nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and violent headache. The opium for the pipe is prepared according to secret formulas, and acquires a semi-fluid consistency resembleing a dense oil, possesses a sweet taste, and has the appearance of extract of juniper. The dose for a day's smoking, in the beginning, amounts to 150 grains. The effects of this drug are to excite in the smoker, first loquacity, the next stupid joy, ending in a profound slumber, lasting for several hours, during which the pulse falls very low. The opium smoker becomes indolent, loses the inclination for work, and at last ends as a confirmed idiot. In the latter condition the opium smoker has no appetite for food, becomes very lean, and his complexion assumes a peculiar hue.

RECOVERING.—The condition of the people in the burnt districts of Wisconsin has been made the subject of a very interesting report by a Legislative Committee. It appears that some 1,580 families, or 6,907 persons, have been rendered almost entirely destitute through the effects of the fire which spread over the State last October. These families have since been supported, for the most part, by the relief committee of Green Bay and Milwaukee. Their horses and cattle have also been provided for. In fact, nothing appears to have been left undone to make them comfortable for the present, and give them hope of being able to retrieve their fallen fortunes in the future.

AN INSURANCE QUESTION.—Mrs. Ruth, who was recently tried for complicity in the murder of her husband, and was acquitted, has shown her appreciation of what is due to the assaulted female nature and depleted purse, by bringing suit against the Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, to recover $1,000 on a policy on the life of her husband, who died April 27, 1871. The recovery of the money is stoutly resisted by the company, and it now remains to be seen whether a violent death is to be reckoned in the same category with suicide, so far as insurance companies are concerned.

CHINESE JUSTICE.—Justice was administrated with careful scrutiny, and commercial honor was maintained with unusual severity in China, one thousand years ago, if we may credit a writer who says the bankrupt was thrown into prison, his property divided among his creditors. It he was found to have concealed any thing, he was put to death; if innocent, he was set free, but was forbidden ever after to engage in trade. Only the wise, learned, and honest were selected as judges, and the chief justice of China was revered for equity and his discretion.

Cotton.

The general market dull and flat and values weak, though the only change made is on Ordinary, which is reduced ½c per lb. The call has been in the main from spinners handling just enough stock to carry them along for the time being. We quote nominally as follows:

	Upland	Alabama	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordin'ry	@20	@20⅛	@20⅛	@20⅛
Good do	@22	@22⅛	@22⅛	@22⅛
Low mid	@22¾	@22⅞	@23	@23⅛
Middling	@23⅛	@23¼	@23⅜	@24
Good do	@23¾	@24⅛	@24⅛	@24⅜

WILL DO IT.—It has scarcely been mentioned, for the comfort of the timorous, that a sprinkling of carbolic acid will disintect fractional currency, before it appears that the effect of the acid is to destroy the value of the note. The same chemical power which kills the small pox germ eats out the ink, and leaves the "stamp" a mere blurred piece of paper.

It is recorded of a venison and turtle-fed Alderman of London that, on being importuned for alms by a starving woman in the street, he exclaimed: "Go away, my good woman; you don't know how you distress me. I'd give ten pounds to have your appetite."

Wedding Bells.

Sweet pulsing through the air of Spring
I hear the wending chimes a-ring.
I see them pass—the smiling bride,
The laughing lover at her side.

The world, new-dressed in rosy hues,
Stands still to hear the fond adieus;
And, glad in youth's gay overflow,
Alone on happy ways they go.

Two doves let loose from narrow cots!
Two butterflies that skim and float,
And idly sip life's royal wine,
And know not love like thine and mine!

Dear heart, our wedding bells are dumb.
The wedding morning does not come;
The patient years between us stand;
We speak no word, we clasp no hand.

Each doing what he finds to do,
With cheerful zest and purpose true;
Sweeter our love's deep-hidden pain
Than all the joys that others gain!

Emily H. Moore.

Notable Political Events.

May 7—Idaho election.
May 7—Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention, Williamsport.
May 8—Illinois Democratic Committee, hold an adjourned meeting.
May 8—Minnesota Republican Convention, Minneapolis.
May 8—New York Colored Republican Convention, Troy.
May 8—National Democratic Committee at Mr. Belmont's House, New York city.
May 8—New Hampshire Republican Convention to elect delegates to Philadelphia, Concord.
May 9—Delaware Republican Convention, Dover.
May 9—Tennessee Democratic Convention, Nashville.
May 14—Texas Republican Convention, Houston.
May 15—Tennessee Republican Convention, Nashville.
May 15—Nebraska Republican Convention, Lincoln.
May 15—Tennessee Reunion and Reform Association Mass Meeting, Nashville.
May 15—New York Republican Convention, Elmira.
May 15—New York Democratic Convention, Rochester.
May 16—Michigan Republican Convention, Jackson.
May 18—Arkansas Republican Convention, Clayton wing.
May 21—Dakota Republican Convention, to nominate for delegates to Congress and local officers.
May 21—Maine Third Congressional District Republican Convention, Augusta.
May 22—Georgia Republican Convention, to reorganize the party and select to National Convention.
May 22—Illinois Republican Convention, at Springfield.
May 22—Maine Second Congressional District Republican Convention Auburn.
May 22—Arkansas Republican Convention, Brooks wing.
May 23—New Jersey Republican Convention, Trenton, to choose delegates to the National Convention and electors.
May 23—West Virginia Republican Convention, Grafton.
May 23—Colorado Republican Convention, to choose delegates to Philadelphia.
May 28—Indiana Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention.
May 29—Indiana Eleventh Congressional District Republican Convention, Plymouth.
May 30—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.
June 3—Washington Territory election.
June 3—New Hampshire Legislature meets.
June 3—Louisiana Democratic Convention, adjourned meeting.
June 4—Louisana Reform Convention (second one), New Orleans.
June 5—Republican National Convention, Philadelphia.
June 9—Indiana Workingmen's Convention, New Albany.
June 12—Indiana Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for state officers and Congressman at large.
June 12—Michigan Temperance Convention, Lansing.
June 13—Ohio Democratic Committee, adjourned meeting.
June 17—Texas Democratic Convention, Corsicana.
June 18—Arkansas Liberal Republican Convention, Little Rock.
June 19—Arkansas Democratic Convention, Little Rock.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Advices from Persia state that the famine in that country is increasing. In Teheran, the capital city, the destitution is becoming wide spread; and it is feared that with the approach of summer, the disease and epidemic, which partially abated during the winter months, may again appear. The extremities to which the inhabitants are reduced in their efforts to obtain food are dreadful, the commonest herbs and roots being frequently used to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Numbers perish daily from want and exhaustion. From all parts of Persia a similar condition of affairs is reported. Many of the towns and villages have almost suffered depopulation by the protracted famine.

A FATAL SHOT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Willie Wells, was shot fatally by his playmate Richard Christie, in a wood-shed in the rear of his residence. Christie is in custody. He says he did not mean to shoot Willie, and he is deeply grieved over his death. His story is that they were playing in adjoining sheds, and he put the pistol through a knot hole in the partition to frighten Willie, and the pistol accidentally went off. The ball entered the head of Wells. He was 10 years of age and Christie is 13 years old.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK—50 LIVES LOST.—It is now believed that the steamship Ispahan, which left Bombay in January for London, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 13th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrific gale. Fifty persons who were on the Ispahan are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

Large type isn't necessary in advertising. Blind people do not read newspapers.

☞RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., N. Y.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$ .13¼ a .14
First quality	.12½ a .13
Second	.12 a .12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11 a .11½
Inferior	.10½ a .11
MILCH COWS	30.00 a80.00
HOGS—LIVE	.04¾ a .05¾
Dressed	.05¾ a .06
SHEEP	.07 a .11¾
COTTON Middling	.23¼ a .23½
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.00 a 7.20
State Extra	7.15 a 7.45
WHEAT—Red Western	1.75 a 1.80
" State	1.71 a 1.90
RYE—Western	.90 a .92
BARLEY—State	.89 a .90
CORN—Mixed Western	.72 a .73
OATS—Western	.51½ a .52
HOPS '71's 35 a 65—'70's	15 a .30
PORK—Mess	12 75 a13.37
LARD	.8¾ a .09
PETROLEUM—Crude	12¼ Refined .23¼
BUTTER—State	.33 a .35
Ohio W. R.	.20 a .24
" Fancy	.34 a .36
Western ordinary	.08 a .13
Pennsylvania fine	.34 a .37
CHEESE—State Factory	.17¼ a .19
" Skimmed	.15 a .08
Ohio	.10 a .13
EGGS—State	.24 a .25

BUFFALO.

BEEF CATTLE	5.62½ 6.40
SHEEP	9.2[illegible] a 9.25
HOGS—Live	4.70 a 5.85
FLOUR	5.50 a 6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.45 a 1.46
CORN	.59 a .61
OATS	.40 a .46
RYE	.70 a .75
BARLEY	.70 a .90
LARD	.09 a .10

ALBANY.

WHEAT	1.95 a 1.98
RYE—State	.85 a .90
CORN—Mixed	.70 a .75
BARLEY—State	.90 a 1.03
OATS—State	.55 a .56

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR	6.30 a 7.00
WHEAT—Western Red	1.88 a 1.90
White	2.00 a 2.10
Corn—Yellow	.65 a .69
Mixed	.67 a .68½
PETROLEUM—Crude	.15 refined .21⅛
CLOVER SEED	9.00 a 9.25
Timothy	3.00

BALTIMORE.

COTTON—Low Middling	.22 a .22½
FLOUR—Extra	7.75 a 8.75
WHEAT—Amber	1.85 a 3.00
CORN	.66 a .67
OATS	.54 a .60

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The North Carolina contested election case was debated. An attempt was made by Senator Scott to pass the House bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee, but it failed owing to the absence of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee. The Senate devoted an evening session to the consideration of the Postal code.

The Senate Committee on Commerce agreed to report favorably on the House bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners, with a few amendments; the principal one being a restriction of the penalty of $1,000 against shipping a sailor while drunk to cases in which the sailors were drunk when they signed the articles.

In the Senate Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho, and Montana Railroad Company. Mr. Sumner presented a petition, signed by more than 13,000 citizens of the United States, against recognizing God in the Constitution. The report of the committee appointed to consider the action of the Senate in amending the House bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee expresses the opinion that the action of the Senate was not altogether justifiable.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced:—To facilitate improvement in the postal service; authorizing rights of way for the use of pneumatic tubes, electric, magnetic, or stationary steam power; to incorporate the Helena and Northern Utah Railroad, and granting it right of way through the public lands. A set of resolutions were presented from the Council of Congregational Churches of the United States, held at Oberlin, Ohio, approving the Treaty of Washington, and asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a general system of international arbitration.

HOUSE.

In the House, Mr. Wood introduced a bill to prevent the expansion and contraction of the money market, and Mr. Maynard a substitute for the Internal Revenue bill reported from the Ways and Means. A resolution calling on the President for the correspondence with Great Britain regarding the claim for indirect damages on the American case was adopted. The Indiana contested election case of Gooding vs. Wilson, was concluded, the House voting that Wilson, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The resolution reported to exclude from the floor of the House lobbying ex-members was taken up. A proposal by Mr. Butler to lay the motion on the table was withdrawn and the resolution was recommitted. The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one half the island of Yerba Buena or Goat Island, was called up. A very acrimonious discussion ensued, in the course of which personalities and unparliamentary language was freely indulged in. Very little progress was made, but the friends of the bill were evidently in a majority.

The House Committee on Territories heard the arguments of Mr. Frank Fuller on behalf of the admission of Utah or, as he claims, the State of Deseret—into the Union. He spoke of the credit due to the Mormons for subjugating the wilderness, their honesty, industry, and sobriety, on the stipulations of the treaty made on the cession of the territory, and of the gross abuses by irresponsible Federal officers permitted by a territorial form of government.

In the House Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would move to take up the Tariff bill at the first oportunity. Mr. Banks introduced a resolution calling upon the President to demand the immediate release of Dr. Houard and the restoration of his property from the Spanish government. The bill known as the Goat Island bill, with several slight modifications, was passed by a vote of 101 to 85.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Niagara Falls recently, three men, whose names are unknown, were seen struggling in the rapids between the American shore and Goat Island. No help could be given them, and they all went over the Falls. It is supposed that they were from Chippewa, Ontario, and were on a fishing excursion, and being carried down by the current attempted to land at the head of Goat Island; but the boat striking a rock was dashed to pieces. Nothing definite regarding their identity is known at the present time.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.—A late dispatch from Muskagee, Indian Territory, says a man on trial for murder at Tablequah, was acquitted, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead, and then the Judge on the bench. An indiscriminate fight then commenced, in which eleven persons were killed and as many more wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals named Owens, Hawkins, and Wilson.

SHIP LOST.—The steamer Nebraska arrived at San Francisco direct from Sydney, Australia, making the passage from New Zealand in thirty days. She brings intelligence of the loss of the brig Maria, from Sydney to New Guinea, which was wrecked when thirty miles out from Sydney. The Vessel and cargo, which were very valuable, are a total loss. Forty-three passengers on board the Maria were drowned. Twenty-eight were rescued and conveyed to Sydney.

A new style of lace scarf is composed of thread lace over tulle, and is slightly gathered at the back of the neck, so as to form a cape, where it is fastened with a velvet bow; it is then crossed in front and fastened with a loose knot at the back of the waist.

DON'T HAWK, HAWK, SPIT, SPIT, BLOW, BLOW, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor and arrest the discharge. 595.

JOHN W. AVERY, convicted of the murder of Jacob Erbe, near Cresskill, New Jersey, was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of June next.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunnyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That this famous vegetable Tonic. Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dispepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history*. The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation. compel us to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation. —*Com.*

How to Ornament the Hair.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. *It is the best and cheapest hair-dressing and invigorator in the world.* So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

RUPTURE can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a discriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

A START IN BUSINESS LIFE

Eastman College, Po'keepsie, N. Y., On-The-Hudson. The only Institution in America devoted to the Specialty of training Young Men and Boys for success in life, teaching them how to get a living, make money and become enterprising, useful citizens. The Oldest and only Practical Business Training School, and the only one providing positions for Graduates. Total expense of prescribed course, $100 to $125. No vacations. Address for particulars and Catalogue of 3,000 Graduates in Business, H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., Po'keepsie, N.Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—*Com.*

Bottles Full of Beauty.—Ladies, if you would have beauty by the bottle-full, all you have to do is to purchase HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. That peerless beautifier of the complexion not only heightens natural charms, but renders even the plainest countenance exceedingly attractive. It recalls to the pallid cheek the rosy tinge of health, removes pimples, blotches, roughness, sallowness and other blemishes and imparts to the skin a most delicate fairness and softness. It smooths the furrows caused by time or care, and gives face, neck and arms the plump and engaging appearance of youthful beauty. All this is accomplished by the most natural means, viz: by gently and naturally stimulating the circulation in the capillary blood vessels. Besides being the most effectual aid to beauty known to modern science.

Over-Exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of Iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

Special Notices.

Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.
For Sale by all Dealers.

To wade streams, climb mountains, as well as constant use in dry, heated rooms, the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes are the best.—Not affected by the weather. Farmers and mechanics, try them.

VEGETINE.

It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted part.

A Wholesome Stimulant, That is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed, if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spirituous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operation. Alcohol, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating; and it is in this way that the pure essence of rye incorporated in Hostetter's Bitters increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
194 South Third street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.

HONEST, energetic, God-fearing men and women can have pleasant, profitable work; no risk or capital. Write H. L. Hastings, 19 Lindall St., Boston, Mass.

INHERITANCES Collected in all parts of Great Britain, Holland, France and Germany by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Pa.

BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass. Publish "THE PATENT STAR," sell Patents, and give profitable agencies to canvassers.

$290 for first-class Pianos. No discount. No Agents. Address U. S. PIANO Co., 645 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR The Best Galvanized Iron Cornice Machines in the world for both straight and circular work, address CALVIN CARR & CO., Cleveland, O.

FREE—AGENTS WANTED.—We want a few industrious, temperate men to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Best of references required. COVEY BROS. Rochester, N. Y.

$10 To $20 Daily Paid Canvassing Agents. Exclusive territory. New monopoly. Sells in every family to entire satisfaction. Agents wanted. MYERS M'F'G Co. 104 John St., N. Y.



EDMISTON'S Common Sense Cure for NASAL CATARRH, discovered and cured when pronounced incurable. This cut shows the only way to reach the seat of the disease. $1.50 will procure enough to cure any case, or send 50 c. for enough to prove its merits or to cure an ordinary case. Cure warranted or money refunded. Address Rev. S. W. EDMISTON, Highland, Ohio.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Human Telegraph.—The nerves are telegraphic fibres operated by the brain; but if the stomach, the great vitalizer of the system, is disordered, the whole nervous organization is partially shattered for the time being. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT works wonders in cases of nervous debility arising from dyspepsia, by restoring the stomach to its normal condition, and keeping the bowels free.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
OF THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska,
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST.
Now for Sale!
These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.
CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
FREE Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
FREE PASSES TO PURCHASERS OF LAND.
Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address
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NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
A Valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as
Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.
This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON MASS
Price $1.25. Sold by all druggists.



No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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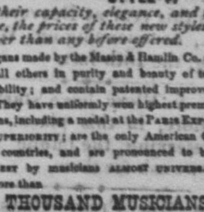
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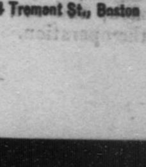
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